Second Edition

Newport Daily News.

Second Edition

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BEGIN RIGHT.

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BUY A CRAWFORD

For no one can tell you where or why his range is different from any except the man who sells the Crawford. He can show you things that no other stove has—things that make the Crawford work quicker, surer and with a third less fuel than any other stove would use. The improvements are there, you can see them, put your finger on them. It isn't simply that we say it's best, we can show you why. Come and see.

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Now is the time when Hall and Stair Carpets undergo their severest test. "Soft going" in the street means hard wearing of floor coverings. TRACKINGS furnish cheap carpet insurance. So we show a variety in many weaves.

A 25c. Ingrain 18 in. wide as low as..... 13 1-2c

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22 in. worth 35c. .....17½c. 27 in. worth 1.00.....67½c.
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36 in. worth 75c. .....37½c.

Velvet 27 in. worth 2.00.....1.15

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Depends on protection from this changeable spring weather... Nothing better for the little one's outing than our WHITE ANGORA FUR CARRIAGE ROBES. Dainty, light, cold-proof. They are of best quality, long fibre, will not shed.

Think of one for as little as..... 89c

3.00 values for 1.69 4.00 values for 2.50
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Outside the front door is an efficient sentinel to guard your hall against the attacks of slush and dirt. A good MAT lasts a long time. The quality of ours is the best and so are the prices.

Some as cheap as..... 59c

A 1.25 value, now 79c. A 1.50 value, now 99c.
A 1.75 value now 1.29

J. H. K. & CO. — **JOHN H. KAZANJIAN & CO.,** — J. H. K. & CO.

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ASK THOSE WHO USE IT.

Only $5.25 (cash) per ton.

NEWPORT COAL COMPANY,

Oppo. Postoffice.

Phone 222. If busy 223.

ESTABLISHED 1882. TELEPHONE 79.

Chinese and Japanese MATTING.

Our import order of Mattings has just arrived. This assortment of Matting is the largest and best shown in this city.

THE KAZANJIAN COMPANY,

KAZANJIAN BUILDING. A. H. BOZYAN, Manager.

TROOPS MOVING WITH SMOOTHNESS.

Force of 20,000 Men on Way to Lower Part of Texas.

Mobilization Still Called Merely a Plan for Manoeuvres.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Telegrams are pouring into the headquarters of the army, showing that the movement of troops to the southern frontier of the country is proceeding with the smoothness and regularity of clockwork. More than 100 telegrams already have been received and the celerity with which the orders have been carried out, it is said in military quarters, would give the impression that rence. Not a hitch has been encountered the movement was an every day occurtered and practically the entire force of 20,000 men is now en route to the lower part of Texas and California.

The troops are equipped with ball cartridges, although it is the invariable practice to supply troops with blank ammunition for practice exercise or peaceful manoeuvres. Notwithstanding this, however, official Washington still maintains the movement is merely a plan of practice, to determine the efficiency of the fighting arms of the country in mobilizing and concentrating on short notice. While this is held to be true, technically, the general impression prevails that the sudden and extensive military activity has a vital and direct relation to the revolutionary movement in Mexico.

The reticence of officials of the State, War and Navy Departments, is accentuating this impression. The idea which is generally accepted even in the face of the pronouncement that no significance should be attached to the movement is that the government of the United States is preparing for an eventuality that may develop with the progress of the revolt against President Diaz.

The orders to the troops stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, have depleted that post and the War Department today ordered one battalion of the Second Infantry at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to Fort D. A. Russell, to care for that station. This was the only additional order for the movement of soldiers issued today by General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army.

The Navy Department continued its preparations today for the dispatch of the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet, and the large detachment of marines to Guantanamo, Cuba. The marines are being assembled at Philadelphia for transportation on the Dixie and Prairie. The men with their accoutrements and supplies, are reaching the Pennsylvania port in perfect order and smoothness. The four armoured cruisers of the fifth division, under Rear Admiral Staunton, are being supplied with their full complement of bluejackets. Vacancies in the personnel of the division are being filled promptly from the enlisted force of the navy, and the complements of the ships will be complete before the ships sail, which probably will be in a few days.

Whether the concentration of a fourth of the standing army of the United States along the Mexican border, and the movement of a portion of the navy southward along both seas coasts, merely is an extensive manoeuvre, many persons here familiar with political conditions in Mexico regard the action of the United States, at this time, as likely to have an important bearing on future events in Mexico.

Persistent reports have reached this city that a change in the cabinet of President Diaz soon will be made and the State Department also has been so informed unofficially. In these changes the American government is keenly interested. Apart from any moral effect on the treatment accorded American interests in the present disorders, it is suggested that the military demonstration of the United States, whether so intended or not, may have a potential influence on the political crisis in Mexico City.

Senor Limantour, Mexican minister of finance, who is now in New York, is slated for the post of minister of foreign affairs. He has long been recognized as an advisor in whom President Diaz placed much reliance.

Senor De La Barra, the Mexican ambassador, will confer with Senor Limantour in New York today. The purpose of the conference has led to much speculation and it is believed the turbulance in Mexico, especially Senor Limantour's plans of restoring the republic to civil, as well as political tranquility, will be discussed. Senor De La Barra had intended to go to New York last night but changed his plans and left at 9 o'clock today. Before leaving here he declared that the mobilization of troops by the United States along the Mexican border is not interpreted by his country as the forerunner of intervention. He declared that Mexico was well able to cope with its local disorders.

Early today three batteries of field artillery left Fort Meyer, Va., for San Antonio, Texas. Officers at the fort admitted that the store of provisions and ammunition taken along was larger than that carried on former manoeuvres.

The real significance of these activities, which have been confined apparently to the past 48 hours or less and of which the public had no inkling, is thought to relate very directly to the conditions in Mexico, and to the growing belief that the situation there is by no means so satisfactory as the Mexican government would have it believed to be. There are persistent reports that the physical condition of President Diaz has lately become such as to alarm his adherents, and that momentous developments are to be prepared for.

It was officially announced at the White House and at the War and Navy Departments Tuesday that the purpose of this great mobilization is the training of officers and men under service conditions and practice in co-operation between the land and naval forces. Unusual pains were taken by all officially concerned in the matter to give this color to the sudden activity, but these statements were accepted with increasing reserve. There have been important joint manoeuvres during the last few years, but they have been planned far in advance and carried out without a ripple of excitement or even of evidence of interest at the White House.

One report current is that the Pearson syndicate, heavily interested in enterprises in northern Mexico, has appealed to the British government for adequate protection of themselves and other foreign interests in preparation for the chaotic conditions which would almost certainly follow any serious loss of prestige, to say nothing of the collapse of the Diaz government. It is said that the British ambassador has taken up the question with the State Department here, with a suggestion that unless the United States takes immediate steps to exhibit its disposition and ability to protect foreign interests in Mexico the European governments, more particularly Great Britain and Germany, would be compelled to do so. Of course, no direct confirmation of this report is obtainable, but the sudden burst of martial activity gives it color.

It was admitted at the White House last evening that the Mexican insurrectos had been giving considerable trouble to the contractors engaged on the work of damming the Colorado river across the line from the Imperial valley in California, and that Mexico was sending by way of the Gulf of California a regiment of federal troops to guard the work, which was undertaken by the United States to prevent floods in the Imperial valley and the surrounding country. Two hundred Mexican soldiers sent through Yuma, Ariz., some time ago for this purpose were gobbled up by the insurectos and never reached their destination.

It is freely stated that the appropriations for army manoeuvres for the current fiscal year are all but exhausted and it is pointed out that in ordinary circumstances no such movements as those sprung on the army and the navy during the past 48 hours would be thought of. Hence, it is inevitable that Washington should be sceptical toward the explanations given officially and should look to conditions in Mexico, known or suspected, as explaining more plausibly this concentration of an army close to the border, with a goodly portion of the navy at hand on either ocean.

The movement of troops will take an entire division of the United States army to Texas and along the Mexican border within the short space of five days, as the result of the orders by wire from Washington to many army posts throughout the country. In command of a force approximating 20,000 men, or more than a quarter of the entire army of the United States, will be Major General William H. Carter, who is rated as assistant to Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff. He has had much experience in the field as commander of the Department of Luzon in the Philippines and as chief of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago.

All the supply bureaus are sending along food, quartermaster's supplies, ammunition and medicines and, in fact, everything necessary for the maintenance of an army in the field. The machinery is working beautifully, according to such reports as has been received, although, of course, the real test of the efficiency of all these preparations cannot be had until the entire force has been mobilized in the Department of Texas and along the border.

The navy and marine corps are co-

The navy and marine corps are coward movement of the fighting forces of the country. The ships of the Pacific fleet are being concentrated at San Diego and San Pedro, Cal., for the ostensible purpose, according to official announcements, of co-operating with the army in manoeuvres on the southwestern coast of the United States.

The four armored cruisers of the Fifth division of the Atlantic fleet—the Tennessee, Montana, North Carolina and Washington—will leave New York for Southern waters in a few days under orders which have been issued by the Navy Department. These ships are scheduled to go directly to the United SStates naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, which is being made the base of naval operations in the present plan.

About 2,000 marines also have been ordered to assemble at Guantanamo to co-operate with the navy. Of this number 1,400 are being drawn from the complements of the marine barracks along the Atlantic coast, and the remaining 600 will be taken from the battleship fleet and landed at Guantanamo before the fleet leaves Cuban waters, where it has been engaged for several weeks in tactical exercises.

Thursday the Prairie will leave Philadelphia with 700 of the marines, which are being collected frim the Eastern posts. The Dixie will carry a like number and will leave Philadelphia on Friday, stopping at Norfolk to pick up a detachment of marines from the barracks at hat post.

The 2,000 marines at Guantanamo will consist of two regiments under the command of Colonel L. W. T. Waller, the senior colonel of the corps, at present in command of the marine barracks at Norfolk, Va. The First regiment of the detachment will be in charge of Colonel George Barnett, now commanding the marine barracks at Philadelphia, while the Second regiment will be commanded by Colonel Franklin J. Moses, the commanding officer of the marine barracks at Annapolis.

The orders to the marine corps, it is pointed out at the Navy Department, are being carried out with the utmost celerity, and the smoothness of the whole proceeding in connection with the marines is a tribute to the organization of the corps.

Two regiments of coast artillery, like the bluejackets and marines, will be conveyed to Texas on shipboard, and orders were issued to the quartermaster's department to have two transports ready at Fortress Monroe to receive these men and transport them to Galveston.

MEXICO NOT ASKING AID.

Has the Means and Power to Suppress the Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Mexican embassy today issued a statement branding as preposterous reports current that the Mexican government is looking to the United States for aid in regulating its internal affairs. The statement follows:

"The insensate rumor that Mexico has asked or was going to ask American invention to settle its own internal affairs is ridiculous. The republic has the means and the power, and is supported by public opinion, to enable it to suppress the insurrection. This embassy affirms categorically that Blatt and Converse were taken prisoners on Mexican territory and not on American soil, as falsely has been represented by the press."

The two prisoners referred to in the statement are both Americans who joined the insurrectos operating along the Rio Grande. They were captured by Mexican federal troops and are now in prison. It has been stated that both men were taken after they crossed the boundary into the United States.

Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez, confidential agent here for the Mexican revolutionary party today made reply to Jose Yves Limantour, who gave out an interview in New York yesterday on his arrival from France. Dr. Gomez declares the minister of finance to be

[Continued on Ninth Page.]

JAMESTOWN BILL PASSES THE HOUSE.

Direct Primary Measure, to Cut Off Conventions.

Demands for Clerks of House Committees Still Coming In.

[Special despatch to The News.]

PROVIDENCE, March 8.—The Jamestown ferry act passed the house today with far less opposition than had been anticipated, after about half an hours' debate, during which the Democrats were conspicuous by their silence and the opposition was entirely by two insurgents from the Republican ranks.

An innovation was introduced in the senate, in the form of a direct primary bill similar to those incorporated into law into other states. If adopted it would eliminate all political conventions, except for the purpose of passing upon party platforms.

Even at this late date, with the full session of the Assembly more than half expired, propositions were made in the house for the appointment of clerks of committees, to draw salaries for the entire term of the legislative sitting.

In the senate Senator Tiffany of Barrington, from the committee on education, reported the act incorporating the Rhode Island Country Club, and it was placed on the calendar.

Senator Mathieu of Central Falls, from the same committee reported the act relative to the incorporation of parishes, which was also placed on the calendar.

Senator Monroe of Providence introduced an act for direct primaries, which was referred to the judiciary committee. This is long and provides that voters shall be enrolled in their respective parties and the primaries shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in October. Voters must call for the ballot provided by the party in which they are enrolled. Provision is made for the candidates to bear the cost of the primaries; a candidate for governor shall pay $75, one for lieutenant governor or other general state office $50, for Congress $50, for state senator $10 and for member of the house $5. When an assembly is to be elected which will choose a United States Senator, the voters shall have the right to express their opinion as to who should be United States Senator and the nominee of the caucus, if elected, must vote as the majority of the voters at that caucus have decided.

Senator Pierce of Cranston presented a resolution in regard to sales of mortgaged property, which provides that such sales must be advertised in some paper printed in the state at least 21 days before the sale. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Arnold of Coventry, from the committee on special legislation, reported a bill to make it easier for the forest wardens to fight forest fires and making a small increase in the appropriation for such work. This was placed on the calendar.

From the committee on corporations were reported favorably and passed amendments to the charters increasing the stock of the Vesta Knitting Company to $150,000 and of the Lymansville Company to $500,000.

At the request of Senator Clarke of Jamestown an act concerning the apparatus used in fishing was referred to the committee on fisheries, which will give a hearing later.

In the house Mr. Peck of Barrington, from the finance committee, reported favorably an act authorizing the committee on fisheries to employ a clerk. Mr. Lussier of Woonsocket, from the same committee, made a similar report for the committee on labor legislation. Both were placed on the calendar. This was the thirty seventh day of the session, leaving but 23 more and it is late to appoint clerks at this stage. If appointed these will receive $500 salary for a few sessions of their committees.

Mr. Marsh of Providence reported the act giving the sheriff of Providence county the arrangements for the inauguration of the governor and limiting the expense therefor to $1,000. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Robertson of Providence presented a resolution appropriating $1,000 for fighting the brown-tail moths. Mr. Willis of Richmond presented two resolutions, one appropriating $2,000 for fighting the San Jose scale and another appropriating $2,000 for fighting the elm-leaf beetle. All were referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Davis of Glocester introduced a long act in relation to public schools. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Sampson of East Providence presented a resolution in regard to a map of East Providence. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Petitions asking for the repeal of the property qualifications were presented by Mr. Sullivan of Newport, from Mayor P. J. Boyle and others, by Mr. Richmond of Providence and Mr. West of Providence. All went to the committee on special legislation.

Mr. Davis of Glocester introduced a resolution providing that no committees other than those on the judiciary, finance, corporations and special legislation shall have clerks, except through a joint vote of both bodies. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Head of Jamestown introduced an act providing that all evaporated and condensed milk shall be so labelled. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Kennedy of Woonsocket introduced an act exempting treasurers and assistant treasurers of banks, trust companies and banking institutions from jury duty. Referred to the judiciary.

Mr. Richmond of Providence presented a resolution asking Congress to call a constitutional convention to provide for the election of United States Senators by the people. Referred to the judiciary committee.

The Jamestown & Newport ferry act was taken from the calendar, having been reported last week by the judiciary committee. Mr. Littlefield of Providence objected to the increase in the stock of the company, stating that when it was capitalized the stock was limited to $100,000. Of this he claimed but $42,000 has been spent, and this leaves $58,000 worth of stock yet to be sold. Only $40,000 is needed to buy the rival line, and this will leave the company with

[Continued on Fifth Page.]

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IMPORTING TAILOR,

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On Ayrault Street,

A ten room house in fine condition, all modern improvements.

6,000 square feet of land.

Will sell for $7,500.

Wm. E. Brightman,

164 Bellevue Ave.

Phone 5.

POTATOES. POTATOES. POTATOES.

We will sell, Saturday only,

100 pecks

Choice Potatoes

20 cents

Peck.

THE

Edward A. Brown Co.,

274 Thames Street.

George E. Vernon & Co.,

Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers and Decorators.

91 JOHN STREET,

Newport, R. I.

ALL CUTS SMALL

ISLAND PORK,
ISLAND TURKEYS,
WESTERN TURKEYS,
FRESH TRIPE,
2 lbs for a quarter.

MARLBOROUGH MARKET.

94 Thames Street.

Telephone 78-77.

Given Away!

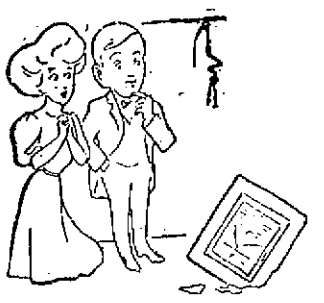
Not quite,

But we have a choice and dainty line to choose from, in

Solid Gold Brooches from $1.00 up.
Signet Rings $1.00 up.
Scarf Pins $1.50 up.

And many other articles in jewelry That will be sure to please, at

GLAZIER'S, 96 Spring Street.



Did you have it all framed up to give hubby a real good dinner such as "mother used to do?" Whole thing spoiled by tough juiceless meat? Next time buy here and all will be well.

F. B. Coggeshall,

2 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

The Bee Hive.

Closing-Out Sale

OF ODD LOTS IN

Curtains, Blankets and Comforters.

Our new curtains will soon arrive, and in order to start the season with a brand new fresh stock we have reduced our present stock so as to effect a SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

Lot 1. About 60 pairs of Muslin Curtains, some figured and others tucked, a mixed lot ranging from 89c to 98c., to close, pair, 69c

Lot 2. All our high-grade Muslin Curtains, ruffled or flat with pretty lace trimming and insertion, ranging from $1.25 to $1.98, to close, pair, $1.09

All our high and low grade Lace Curtains from 1 to 4 pairs of a pattern, to close at LESS THAN COST.

100 pairs Sash Curtains, in pretty patterns, special, pair, 19c

200 prs. Sash Curtains, made extra long, each pair fully 36 inches, value 39c, special, pair, 25c

A mixed lot of Comforters, formerly $1.98, closing price $1.59

A mixed lot of Comforters, well filled with pure white soft cotton, formerly $2.50 closing price $1.75

All our very best Comforters, filled with a mixture of wool and cotton filling, formerly $2.98 and $3.50, all put inone lot, to close at $2.19

500 Down Comforters to close at $3.89

About 25 pairs of pure Wool Blankets, full double bed size, former price $5.75, to close, pair $4.50

About 15 pairs very fine pure California Wool Blankets, full size, former price $6.50, to close, pair $5.00

All our $7.50, $8.50 and $9.50 Pure Wool Blankets, all to close at the uniform price of, pair $6.95

Window Shades in all colors, at 25c, 39c and 59c

HESS-LEYS CO.

BERLIN WARNS ROME.

Threat to Vatican Plain but Cautiously Phrased.

BERLIN, March 7.—In a speech before the Diet today Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg admonished the Curia that persistence in the recent tendency to the issuance of decrees affecting Germany without previous consultation with the government would lead to retaliation. The speech was cautiously and diplomatically phrased, but its tone could not be mistaken.

Prussia, the chancellor said, is sincerely desirous of maintaining the present peaceful relations with the Holy See, so long as such a course is consistent with its interests and prestige. He believed that the Pope is of the same mind, but various decrees of the Curia had been issued without that consideration for German conditions which is indispensable in maintaining the friendly status.

The chancellor announced that teachers taking the oath of anti-modernism required by the Pope would not be permitted in the future to teach history or German in the middle schools. The government, likewise, he said, would consider the matter of the oath-taking when filling other state posts. He concluded with the warning that if the vatican continues to ignore the representations of the Prussian minister of the Holy See such action might involve the abolition of the legation.

PROMINENT CHICAGO LAWYER.

Fisher, Ballinger's Successor, Long Interested in Conservation.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Walter Lowrey Fisher, newly appointed Secretary of the interior, has been one of Gifford Pinchot's staunchest supporters in the matter of conservation of natural resources. He was president of the Conservation League of America and is now vice president of the National Conservation Association, which succeeded the league, and of which Mr. Pinchot is president.

Next July, on independence day, Mr. Fisher will be 49 years old. He was born at Wheeling, W. Va., and received his education at Marietta College and Hanover, Indiana, College; was admitted to the bar 23 years ago, and has since been in practice at Chicago.

He has always taken an active interest in conservation and has been identified with the so-called reform wing of the Republican party, was instrumental in the formation of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago, and was its president in 1906. The league is generally credited with much of the progress made in the last 15 years in the purification of local politics.

His greatest fame comes from his work in re-organizing the street railway system of this city from the chaos in which the late Charles T. Yerkes left it. He was made special traction counsel for the city five years ago. His plan of re-organization found few friends when first announced, but the attorney stood by his guns through the courts and before the voters, and brought it to a successful issue.

Recently Mr. Fisher was appointed a member of President Taft's commission to investigate the feasibility of regulation of stock and bond issues of railroads. He is vice president of the National Municipal League, and a member of various Chicago clubs.

AKED'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

New York Pastor Permitted to Accept Call to San Francisco.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Rev. Charles F. Aked has resigned the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church and will accept the call to the First Congregational Church of San Francisco. His resignation, effective April 9, was accepted by the board of trustees today, after Dr. Aked had explained briefly in line with his announcement of last Sunday, that he saw no great future for his efforts here.

DROPS DEAD IN HOME.

Admiral John C. Fremont Formerly at the Torpedo Station, Passes Away Suddenly.

Rear Admiral John Charles Fremont, commandant of the Charlestown navy yard, for 36 years active in the service of the navy and an expert in deep-sea soundings, coast surveys and searchlights, dropped dead of heart disease in his home in the navy yard Tuesday night. He had been indisposed for two days, but had been able to attend to his duties, and was chatting with his wife and two daughters when death overtook him.

Admiral Fremont was born in San Francisco April 19, 1851, the son of Major General John Charles Fremont, U. S. A., candidate for the Presidency against James Buchanan in 1856, "The Pathfinder." He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1872, and in 1875 was appointed to the command of steamship Pinta, on which he served two years, and assisted in the suppression of the riots in Baltimore in 1877. In 1883 and 1885 he was in command of steamship Drift and was occupied in coast survey.

During the Spanish war he commanded torpedo boat Porter, and at the conclusion of the war was made commandant of the navy yard at Cavite. ... here he remained three years until 1902. He was then appointed to the command of Culgoa and monitor Florida. In 1906-07 he was naval attache at Paris and St. Petersburg and for two years was in command of battleship Mississippi. He was appointed commandant of the Charlestown navy yard January 1, 1910, and promoted to rear admiral September ... of last year. He would not have been retired until 1913.

In 1896 Admiral Fremont, then a lieutenant, was at the Torpedo Station in command of torpedo boat Cushing. Early in the following year he was transferred to the command of the Porter, going to Cuba in that boat to participate in the war with Spain.

COLORS WARM AND COOL.

[Christian Herald.]

One clear, cold winter's day Benjamin Franklin spread a number of handkerchiefs carefully on a level stretch of snow. One of the handkerchiefs was black, another white, and the others of various colors. Sometime afterwards he returned and removed the handkerchiefs carefully one by one, measuring the depth of snow under each. Under the black handkerchief he found that the snow had melted considerably; under a red handkerchief almost as much; under a blue handkerchief, very little; and under the white one, scarcely any. By this simple experiment, he learned that color has a great deal to do with the warmth of clothing. White sends the sun's heat almost as well as an ... sheds water; blue is nearly as heatproof; green is less so; yellow is a warm color; red a still warmer color, while black soaks up almost all the sun's heat that strikes it. Try the experiment before the snow goes and you will see why black clothes are out of place in the summertime, and white ducks in winter.

MRS. WALKER'S CASE.

Wife of Civil Engineer in the Navy Again Sues for a Divorce.

Testifies That Respondent Was Irritable, Indifferent and Failed to Support Her.

Judge Baker had another busy session in the superior court Tuesday afternoon. The Portsmouth divorce case of Bessie W. Manchester vs. Jonathan G. Manchester was heard, Judge Franklin being counsel for petitioner. Sheffield, Levy & Harvey appeared for respondent, but there were no contest. Decision for petitioner on ground of non-support.

The court then took up the much-talked-of Walker divorce matter. There was a noticeable attendance of men and women, witnesses or friends of one side or the other. There was a full table of lawyers, also, Messrs. Sheffield and Harvey being present for Nina Walker, the petitioner, and Mr. Burdick and Mr. Barney of Providence for James W. G. Walker, civil engineer in the navy, who is the respondent. The parties have been in court several times, a former petition of Mrs. Walker, for divorce, having been dismissed because she had not then acquired a legal residence here. There was also a "habeas corpus," by which Mr. Walker tried to take the children from her, but the court did not allow it. There still seems to be some question whether Mrs. Walker has lived here long enough to gain a residence.

Mrs. Walker took the stand, that is, she testified sitting—and needed to sit, for she was under examination and cross-examination practically all the afternoon, and was not then done. She was one of the clearest witnesses ever heard here—transparent is the word.

She was minutely questioned as to the places where the parties had lived. In 1902 they went from Brookline to Charleston, S. C., where they were four years, Mr. Walker being ordered there. In 1906 they went to Brooklyn. The next year they were at Portsmouth, N. H. In May, 1908, they came to the Training Station, Newport. She left him October 19, 1909, intending to make Newport her permanent home. Never knew Mr. Walker to have any permanent home.

Mr. Walker showed no special interest in his family; he was irascible. When others were present he was rather shy, retiring. The morning after the marriage he suggested that they have two meals a day, only, to save expense. He remained in the house, and it was hard to induce him to go out for a walk with her. In three weeks they went to live with her mother. She put in the wash a shirt he had worn 10 days and he remained all day in bed. He never took her to the theatre or to any entertainment. He was always irritable; she could not seem to please him.

Five days after the first child was born he sailed for Nicaragua, without coming to see her. After quite a while his mother telegraphed him that he ought to express some pleasure that the child was born. It was five or six weeks before witness heard from him; she was very anxious to hear from him. When he returned to Washington, he was out evenings; she was left alone. In Brookline, she was not at all strong; he was out much. She beged him to walk out with her, but he went bicycling.

As to Charleston, her youngest child was not four months old and she thought it not wise to take the babies there in the spring, but he said it was a good climate and they went. They left snow in Boston, and found very hot weather. Arriving, there was not a room in the hotel; they were given the men's smoking and waiting room for the day. The babies were extremely ill there. There is no milk there unless one has his own cow.

At her mother's expense, she took the babies to the mountains and they improved greatly.

The next year they were at Washington and in the summer they went to Watch Hill. Mr. Walker seemed to take no care or responsibility. When they were at the Training Station here, she was very nervous and run down, and had four children to care for. At meals Mr. Walker was quick and irritable. Did not show affection for her or her children. The doctor told her she must go away for three months. Mr. Walker would never talk it over with her, or say what he thought. Her mother suggested she come over to the Bacheller house and rest while witness's mother took her place. It was done, and Mr. Walker thought it a good plan.

He brought a letter from his mother, saying they were ready to take the children and care for them while witness took a rest. She said the children would not be happy and she could not consent. He said he would do as he pleased and if she objected he would put her in the insane asylum. He told her to return to the Training Station. This was in August. She left him because her health demanded a change. She was fearful he would take the children.

He was not employed when married. He said he had $10,000, then. Now he has the pay of a lieutenant commander, and also $1,000 a year from his family. He seldom spoke of his income and witness does not know what it was.

He did not go to the mountains with her, from Charleston, S. C. He was left in a furnished house, with colored servants. Afterwards Mr. Walker told her he had a young girl, and her brother from Boston, there, and he was much interested in the boy, who was very bright. The girl spent the summer and part of the winter there. Witness saw her later. Mr. Walker said she was to stay on as governess for the children. In Washington Mr. Walker was very attentive to this girl. She sent him her photograph. He took her to the theatre, to walk, and planned to spend a day with her at Mt. Vernon.

A copy of a letter from her to Mr. Walker was then produced. (Witness saw several such letters). Witness recognized the address on the letter, as the girl and Mr. Walker had been corresponding. She felt there was something she should know, and opened it. She copied it and glued it up. Mr. Walker came in, in haste, asking for a letter. She gave it to him.

Mr. Barney objected to this copy. The case of Razor vs. Razor has decided that a letter from a third party is not admissible. The court admitted it "de bene." Mr. Burdick read it in silence, Mr. Walker also reading it over his shoulder, and Mr. Barney from a position at one side. It was not read aloud, but left with the court.

Witness said Mr. Walker was constantly talking about "What did he tell you about the one in Boston?" Mr. Burdick objected, that this was not in support of the allegations or bill of particulars. The court read from the bill of particulars, and thought the question admissible. The objection was urged, but overruled. Witness said Mr. Walker told her he met a waitress in Boston and had quite "a flirtation" with her at a

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

PORTSMOUTH.

Thank Offering Meeting of the W. C. T. U. With Address by Mrs. E. T. Hadley.

[Regular correspondence of The News.]

The "thank offering" meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at the home of the president, Mrs. Benjamin Greene, Tuesday afternoon, was much enjoyed by the large company present, which including a few guests numbered about 40. It had been announced that Mrs. Elizabeth T. Hadley, editor of the Outlook, the state organ of the Union, would speak, and those who knew her anticipated a pleasure which was realized in her address.

Mrs. Greene had the literary and musical exercises in charge and was the accompanist for the songs which began with a duet, "O Gift Divine," by Mrs. Richard R. Macomber and Mrs. W. T. H. Sowle; the psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd," was repeated in concert; all standing, followed by prayer by Rev. James M. Estes; solo, "Abide with Me," by Mrs. William Lawrence; address by Mrs. Hadley, whose remarks were largely in the interest of the Outlook, but frequently interspersed with matter regarding the progress of temperance throughout the United States. She said that nearly every state in the Union has a distinctly temperance paper and that there are 1,500 members in Rhode Island. Miss Marjorie Hicks gave a piano solo, "a nocturne" by Chopin, preceding it by a prologue telling that the music intended to represent a monk who was unhappy and discontented, but who after many grievous struggles with temptation became reconciled and resigned to his lot.

Delegates were elected to the semi-annual meeting and thank offering service to be held in Providence on the last Friday in March, as follows: Mrs. George R. Hicks, Miss Marjorie Hicks, Miss Etta M. Sherman.

Mrs. R. R. Macomber read an article, "Why I tithe my income;" a duet, "Work with joy and gladness," was sung by Mrs. Warren R. Sherman and Mrs. Charles Grinnell. Mrs. Towle, superintendent of the work among soldiers and sailors in Maine and a frequent visitor at the National Home in Togus, was present and made brief remarks. Although 76 years of age, her mental vigor seems unimpaired. She is spending the winter with her son, G. M. Towle, superintendent of the Newport & Providence electric road. The exercises were concluded with a whistling solo, "Salut D' Amour" by Miss Marjorie Hicks.

Mr. and Mrs. Gideon W. Almy entertained two tables of whist Monday evening. Supper was served, of salad, cold meats, hot rolls, pineapple pie, cake and coffee.

Mrs. Frederick Webb entertained last week in honor of the birthday of her mother, Mrs. Henry C. Anthony.

Mrs. Perry B. Anthony of Quaker hill gave a little party Tuesday afternoon in honor of the first birthday of her daughter, Eleanor. Among the guests were Mrs. C. L. Bisbee of Newport and her son Allen, Mrs. Joseph Negus and her son and daughter of Tiverton, Mrs. Arthur Smith and her son Allen, and Miss Edna D. Brayton of Portsmouth.

Mrs. James Eddy of Brooklyn, formerly Mrs. Martha Gollands, one of the teachers of this town, will have charge of the Pioneer garage, recently burned, when it is rebuilt. Both Mr. Eddy's capital and her own had been invested in the garage, in which, when it was burned, Mr. Eddy lost his life, and it has been deemed expedient to rebuild to prevent a total loss.

Mrs. Simmons of Tiverton was guest of Mrs. Edward B. Ayler Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Lawton and their daughter are spending the week with Mrs. Letitia Lawton.

Miss Emily D. Sellew of Providence who has numerous relatives in this town, is doing as well as could be expected, after submitting to a dangerous operation.

The funeral of Mrs. Hannah M. Bellows took place from her late home with her daughter, Mrs. Wilbur C. Wheeler of Bristol Ferry, Monday. Rev. John Wadsworth of the Methodist Episcopal Church read appropriate Scripture lessons and the burial service and offered prayer. The bearers were Oliver G. Hicks, George R. Hicks, Rowland S. Chace and Charles Wilcox and the interment was in the Portsmouth cemetery.

The third in the series of Union meetings had an even larger attendance than that of Monday. It was opened with a praise and prayer service, Rev. John Wadsworth being the preacher. At the close of the sermon a testimony meeting was held and a good number from each of the three churches took part.

OLDEST LIVING IRON MANUFACTURER.

[Boston Herald.]

John Souther, the oldest living iron manufacturer in the United States, recently observed his ninety fifth birthday at his home, in Newton, Mass. Mr. Souther is the father of the steam shovel and steam dredger and he also built the locomotives that took the first train from the Pacific to the Atlantic. He has been in good health for the last year and in no way looks his age.

Mr. Souther was born in Boston and was a pupil of the first class of the Hawes school. He served his apprenticeship in the Alger foundry in South Boston, and when only 17 years old made the patterns for the fence around Boston Common, part of which is now standing. With money which he earned himself Mr. Souther founded the Globe locomotive works, and as the head of that concern continued in business for more than 40 years retiring in 1881.

Locomotive engines and excavating machinery which have been used on railroads in every state, as well as in many foreign countries were built by him. In 1849 he sent around Cape Horn the first locomotive and steam shovel for the road from Sacramento to Fulton, a distance of 35 miles. About 15 years later, when the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific railroad tracks were completed Mr. Souther sent two locomotives around Cape Horn and they took the first train through from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

During the first 25 years of railroad building nearly all the work was done by machinery built by him in South Boston. During the Civil war the government had the exclusive use of Mr. Souther's works and the machinery for 16 war vessels was built at his plant. Fort Hill was almost entirely removed by machinery built at Mr. Souther's factory, and the machinery which was used in filling in the Back Bay was also built by him.

Considerable of his machinery was sent abroad, and he received large contracts from the companies in charge of the Suez and the French Panama canals. For over 25 years he manufactured all the sugar machinery that was used in Cuba. Harriman and Carnegie were among Mr. Souther's best customers. Mr. Souther is also the father of the automatic sprinkler, and only five years ago, when he was 90 years old, invented an icemaking machine for household purposes.

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SUPERINTENDENT LULL EXPLAINS.

[Continued from Tenth Page.]

the gate keepers. It was found that the appropriation for incidentals would be nearly if not quite expended if the bills were paid and the board inquired who had contracted the bills, and what authority there was for contracting such bills. When the spirit of inquiry was once started it went quite a way, and it was found that the crossing tenders were buying red ash coal at $8 per ton, when as one member suggested they had plenty of time to burn Rhode Island coal, if that requires attention to keep it going right. There promises to be a revolution in the way of crossing tenders for 1911. It was not apparently always thus, for the expenses last year were light and reasonable.

The monthly report of the inspector of nuisances for February was received.

The report of the street commissioner for four weeks ending February 25 showed expenditures of $3,012.54 for material and $132.61 for material, a total of $3,445.15.

Herbert A. Coles was granted a tavern license, renewal.

An application was received from the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company for permission to lay conduits as follows: On East Bowery street, from Bellevue avenue east about 250 feet; on Webster street, from Ochre Point avenue about 300 feet west; on Ochre Point avenue, from Webster street to Narragansett avenue; on Narragansett avenue, from Ochre Point avenue east about 150 feet. No plan was filed with the application, the plan coming later, and the application was laid on the table until the plan is filed.

The resolution of the Representative Council to have the common gas lights chalged to Welsbach was taken up and Alderman Mahoney and Kelly were appointed to have the changes made.

The matter of the partition taken from the probate office was brought up This is now stored in the upper part of the City Hall, and as there seems to be no possible use to which the city can put it, and as it will deteriorate in storage and become worthless from year to year, the matter of disposing of it was referred to a committee consisting of Aldermen Shepley and Leddy.

There was some talk about what should go into the City Manuals. Mayor Boyle thought them already bulky enough.

Alderman Mahoney reported that nothing new had been heard in regard to the proposed extension of the street car lines, but the committee expected to hear at any time.

There was talk about the trials of the boulevard appeal cases so that work on the extension of Washington street might be taken up. As the city solicitor was not present, the board had no official information as to the status of these cases.

A REMARKABLE EPITAPH.

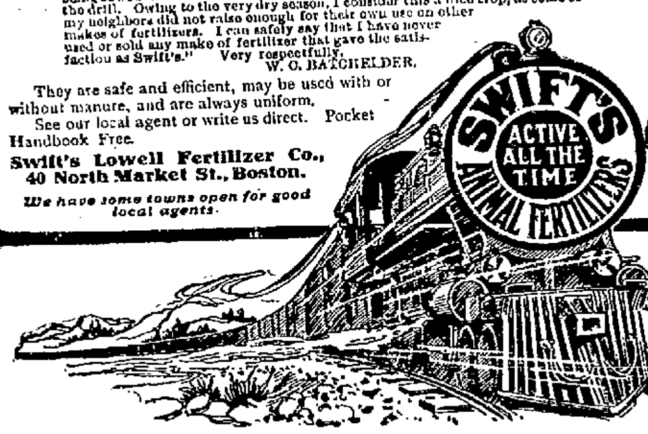
During his recent visit to Charleston, S. C., Captain J. P. Cotton was so strongly impressed with an epitaph which he read in a cemetery in that city that he took the pains to make a copy, which he has placed at the disposal of The Daily News. The name of the deceased is not given, but the inscription on the stone is as follows:

Jurist, Orator, Statesman, Patriot.
Future times will hardly know how great a life
This simple stone commemorates;
The tradition of his Eloquence, his Wisdom and his Wit may fade,
But he lived for ends more desirable than fame.
His eloquence was the protection of the poor and wronged,
His Learning illuminated the principles of Law.
In the admiration of his Peers,
In the respect of his People,
In the affection of his Family
His was the first place.
The just meed of his kindness and forbearance.
His dignity and simplicity,
His brilliant genius and his unwearied industry,
Unawed by Opinion,
Unseduced by Flattery
Undismayed by Disaster,
He confronted life with antique Courage
And death with Christian Hope.
In the great Civil War
He withstood his people for his Country
But his people did homage to the Man
Who held his conscience higher than his praise and his Country
Heaped her honors on the grave of the Patriot
To whom living
His own righteous self respect sufficed
Alive for Motive and Reward

LA FARGE'S EARLY STRUGGLE.

[Life.]

Not all kinds of races are to the husky, nor is it essential in every competition to smash the line. Some things come by the mere day-by-day application of intelligence. The late John LaFarge, head of his profession and dean of the American painters, said two years ago that he had been an off-and-on ill man for more than 40 years, since a time (1876) when he was paralyzed by lead poisoning. "Notwithstanding," he said, "I have done, I think, as much as any artist since that illness. Indeed, to point a moral, I think such a condition is an enormous incentive to struggle."



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N. CHICHESTER, DECEMBER, 1910.

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"About potatoes, I never succeeded in raising over 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre until I commenced to use Swift's Superior Brand of Fertilizer. This year we raised 300 bushels of nice market potatoes to the acre, on 1200 lbs. of Superior Fertilizer. No manure of any kind being used; this fertilizer being sowed in the drills and potatoes planted with machine 13 inches apart in the drill. Owing to the very dry season, I consider this a nice crop, as some of my neighbors did not raise enough for their own use on other makes of fertilizers. I can safely say that I have never used or sold any make of fertilizer that gave the satisfaction as Swift's." Very respectfully,
W. C. BATCHELDER.

They are safe and efficient, may be used with or without manure, and are always uniform.

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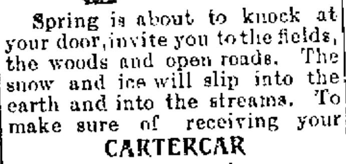
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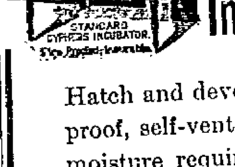
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OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

System for Education of the Chinaman in the United States.

Two Hundred and Forty-Five Imperial Students Prepare for Government Service.

[William E. Curtis in Washington Star.]

There are now in the United States about 500 young men from China who have been sent over as students and are now matriculated in about 50 different educational institutions, according to their personal taste or the professional careers they desire to follow. When the Boxer indemnity was waived by the United States the government of China decided to expend the entire amount, about $13,880,000, in educating young men in this country for its service. A memorial to this effect was submitted by the foreign office, sanctioned by the grand council, and an edict was issued by the late emperor for the selection of 100 students a year for the first four years and 50 students thereafter for 28 years, whose expenses are paid from the public treasury.

The students are selected by competitive examinations, open to all comers, without exception, including Tibetans, Mongolians, Manchus and Chinese, the only condition being that they bring certificates of good character and correct habits. The examinations are held under the direction of the ministry of education at Pekin every year, and the 100 young men who stand highest in their marks are selected, provided their examinations come up to a certain standard. This standard is high, and it is not an easy matter for the ordinary student to pass. Last year, for example, 430 candidates failed and only 70 reached the required standard.

Each student receives an allowance of $960 a year, which is paid him in monthly installments for a term of six years. The boys are permitted to select the institution where they shall go and the studies they shall pursue, subject of course, to the approval of the ministry of education. Some of them go in for scientific courses, some for agricultural, and almost every branch of learning is represented.It is difficult for them to take classical courses, because Latin and Greek are not taught in the schools of China, where the dead languages are not considered of any value.

About 80 per cent of the students are prepared to pass their entrance examinations when they arrive in this country; the other 20 per cent are compelled to take preparatory courses of a year and sometimes two years. The allowance for six years enables them to take post-graduate courses in the professional schools—law, medicine, political economy, engineering, the natural and applied sciences, agriculture and education being the favorite professional courses.

When they go back to China they are given positions under the government at once, wherever they are most needed, and are gradually displacing officials who have not had the benefit of a foreign education. They are given salaries of $2,000 a year gold to start with and are promoted according to merit. The greatest demand in China at present is for educators and engineers. The school systems are being extended rapidly. There is a university in every province, and the government is pursuing an energetic policy in the development of the natural resources of the empire.

There are now 120 imperial students in the United States under the care of Mr. Yung Kwai, secretary of the imperial Chinese legation in Washington. In addition to these there are 20 students who have been sent over by the several executive departments of the Chinese government for special training. These are also under the care of Yung Kwai.

There are also 57 students sent over and supported by the governments of the several provinces, who have been selected in the same way and are being educated for the same purpose as those sent by the imperial government. This makes a total of 197 students under the care of Yung Kwai.

Cornell University is the favorite institution, the University of Illinois a second, the University of Wisconsin third, Massachusetts Institute of Technology fourth, University of Michigan fifth and Columbia sixth. The following is a list of the different institutions at which the students under the care of the Chinese legation at Washington are located.

	Students.			
	Imperial.	Minister.	Provincial.	Total.
Amherst	1	..	..	1
Cushing Academy	3	..	..	3
Colo. School of Mines	9	..	..	9
Cornell University	20	2	12	34
University of Chicago	3	..	1	4
Columbia University	6	3	6	15
Dartmouth	1	..	..	1
Harvard University	3	..	3	6
Johns Hopkins	1	..	..	1
University of Illinois	14	2	5	21
Lehigh University	3	..	1	4
University of Michigan	16	..	3	19
Princeton	1	..	..	1
Troy Polytechnic	1	..	..	1
Univ. of Wisconsin	13	3	4	20
Worcester Polytechnic	3	..	..	3
Yale University	3	..	1	4
Geo. Wash'gton Univt.	1	..	1	2
Mass. Tech. Inst.	14	3	2	19
Univ. of Pennsylvania	..	3	4	7
Purdue University	..	..	1	1
Phillips Academy	..	..	1	1
Teachers' Col., N. Y.	..	..	1	1
Wesleyan, Macon, Ga.	..	..	1	1
Wellesley College	..	..	2	2
Oberlin College	..	..	1	1
Seattle, Wash.	..	1	..	1
Univ. of California	..	1	3	4
Portland, Oregon	..	1	..	1
Trinity College	..	..	1	1
Ohio University	..	..	1	1
Ohio, Northern Univ.	..	..	1	1
Vulture Mines Co. Ariz.	..	..	1	1
Mich. School of Mines	..	..	1	1
Cook Academy	1	..	..	1
Washington, D. C.	1	..	..	1
N. H., Agr. College	1	..	..	1
Ship Building Co	..	1	..	1
Clark College	1	..	..	1
Totals	120	20	57	197

In addition to the above 40 students sent here by the province of Chihli and eight students sent by the province of Hupeh are under the care of Mr. E. P. Drew of Boston, who was for many years commissioner of customs under the Chinese government and was retired with honors. Like the imperial students, they are taking scientific courses, such as agriculture, mining, chemistry, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, electricity and forestry.

This makes a total of 245 students whose expenses are being paid for by the government, and while there is no record at the legation, it is estimated that there are as many more private students scattered among the different institutions whose education is being paid for by their parents. They are mostly the sons of rich men, the literati of the merchant class, but they include many sons of poor parents who are making great sacrifices to scrape enough money together to educate them. There is such a demand for educated men in China that these students are absolutely certain of securing lucrelative positions as soon as they are qualified.

In addition to the young men sent to the United States about 200 are sent to Europe, chiefly to be educated and trained for the army and navy. There are 20 or 30 young men in Paris studying diplomacy and the modern languages to qualify themselves for the diplomatic service. In Germany are about 100 military students, who have an allowance of $1,300 each from the government for the payment of their expenses, and an equal number are being trained for the naval service in the schools and shipyards of England. There are other naval students in Italy and a few young men are studying political economy and the sciences, medicine and other professions in the universities of Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

There are now about 3,500 Chinese students in Japan, the largest being trained for school teachers. This is comparatively easy, because the two nations have the same written language, and a young man can qualify himself as an instructor in Chinese schools in a much shorter time in Japan than in any other country. The next largest number are studying military affairs, immediately after the close of the war between Japan and Russia there were 18,000 young Chinese in Japan in the military and normal schools, and several thousand of them were sent by the imperial government and the different provinces. The provincial government of Hupeh and Hunan each sent about 3,000 of their young men to be trained for the militia, but since the pressing demand for soldiers and school teachers was relieved the number of students has fallen off.

The American students stand at the top in all practical work in China. The foreign educated men who have reached the highest positions and have exercised the greatest influence are those that were educated in the United States, not only in the imperial government but also in the provinces.

The first group of Chinese students was brought to the United States by Yung Wing in 1872. They were 30 in number and nearly all of them made good. Twenty still survive, and about one half of the number are still in the government service. In 1873 30 more young men were brought over, of whom 17 survive, and seven of them are still occupying prominent positions in the government service. The year following 30 more came, of whom 18 survive, and 10 of them are in the government service. The last group came in 1875, also 30 in number, of whom 18 survive, and 12 are holding positions of responsibility under the government. Among these men are the following:

Liang Tun Ye, Yale '82, head of the foreign office in the imperial cabinet.

Tong Shao-yi, head of posts and communications in the imperial cabinet.

Liang Chen-tung, Amherst, minister to the United States and Germany.

Lew Yu Lin, Phillips-Andover Academy, minister to Great Britain.

Tsai Shao-chi, Yale, '83, taotai at Tientsin.

C. L. Chow, taotai at New Chiang.

Chung Min Yaw, Yale, '84, director general of Nanking-Shanghai railway, and of the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company.

Alfred Shao Chi Sze, Cornell, deputy vice president of foreign office.

Jenen Tien-yu, vice president of the board of posts and communications.

Tong Kwoh du, Yale, '84, secretary of foreign office and director bureau of education.

Liang Yu-hao, lieutenant governor of Ferg Tien province.

Chenchin-tao, secretary of board of finance.

Chu Pao-Fay, Yale, '85, vice president board of posts and communications.

These are only a few whose names have been easily recalled, and, in addition to the others, 10 or more young men who were educated in America are in the diplomatic and consular service. American students have been leaders in public affairs, especially since the Boxer troubles. For a time previous to that epoch in the history of China, when foreign ideas were not popular among the conservative and reactionary classes, they were looked upon with suspicion and contempt; they were regarded as renegades and apostates, but when the tide turned and the empire awoke to the necessity of introducing modern methods American students were hunted for and offered their choice of positions.

SNUFFBOXES BRING HIGH PRICES.

A French tortoise shell snuffbox, on which is depicted a three-quarter length portrait of a woman in a purple-blue dress, with white scarf, framed in gold, brought $1,025 at the sale of the art collection of the late Robert Hoe in New York. The buyer also paid $575 for a gold French Louis XVI snuffbox, oval, with hinged lid. The lid is occupied by an enamel painting of a mother and two children in a landscape with three sheep, and has a border of half pearls on the edge.

Another noteworthy purchase by the same bidder was a Louis Seize gold snuffbox, rectangular shape, for which he paid $400. On the lid and bottom are fluted panels filled with red and bordered with dark blue enamel. The sides have red and blue enamel borders and oblong panels containing chased floral festoons on a fluted ground in gold. On the lid and bottom, framed in a laurel wreath, are medallions with cupids and birds chased in relief. The same purchaser also paid $350 for a gold Louis XVI snuffbox, oval, with hinged lid. It has a violet damasked enamelled field separated by a white enamel beading from the border of red and green wire enamel flowers and leaves in relief on a gold matted ground at the edges. In the centre of the lid is an oval miniature painting showing two women, one of whom is carrying a basket of flowers on her head.

A gold French Louis XV snuffbox, rectangular, with hinged lid, was knocked down at $800. The snuff box is elaborately chased and engraved, with a medallion painted in brilliant enamels of a mother with her two children. Underneath is a painting of a lady playing with a parrot. The buyer also paid $600 for a gold French snuffbox, with a green translucent enamel field. In the centre of the lid is an oval enamel painting in a chased laurel frame of a gentleman kneeling before a lady.

The municipal council of Paris is expected soon to pass a bill requiring that the historical significance and dates of events shall be added to the street name signs.



A Blue Corduroy Motor Coat.

The lines of this coat are straight and simple. The color is a bright, marine blue, which is effective in corduroy. There is a circular collar over the shoulders. The small bonnet seems to match the style of the coat. It is made of blue straw, with a velvet brim facing and the long veil is of blue chiffon over silver gray chiffon.

UNDER BAN OF THE LAW.

Unregistered Automobiles Bar All Right to Damages in Massachusetts Courts.

Riding in an unregistered automobile is held by the full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court to bar Louis S. Chase of Cambridge—both individually and as administrator of the estate of his wife, Sarah M. Chase—Irving H. Page and Alice J. Page of Chicopee, with Sumner H. Hancock, a chauffeur, from recovering damages in their suit against the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company. The court holds that persons riding in the street in an unregistered automobile have not the right of travelers. It is an unlawful act of the driver to operate an unregistered automobile, and everything in the conduct of the driver which enters into the propulsion of the automobile is under the ban of the law. In going along the way and going over crossings, the court says, the machine is an outlaw. The operator is in no better position to recover than a person would be while violating the law by walking on the railroad track if he is struck by an engine when he reaches the crossing of the highway.

PERSONALS.

....Rumor is current in Washington that Mrs. Corbin, widow of General Henry C. Corbin, is engaged to be married to J. G. Schmidlapp, who is prominent in the financial world and a resident of Cincinnati. Mrs. Corbin is at present in Florida. Mr. Schmidlapp is a widower, and a close friend of President Taft. He met Mrs. Corbin during the Taft Philippine journey.

....Representative Campbell of Kansas announces that he is going to Canada to study the reciprocity situation at first hand. He will spend three weeks there, traveling about from place to place, comparing prices which the Canadian farmers received for his horses, cattle and grain with those received by American farmers. He is going on his own account and not as a representative of any body or committee.

....Forfeiting a legacy of $15,000 left him by the late Lady Meux, on condition that he marry a "lady in society," Lord George Cholmondeley, second son of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Tuesday married Mrs. Clara Elizabeth Taylor Stirling, formerly an American musical comedy actress. Recently she has been singing at the Gaiety Theatre. The bride, whose first husband was John Alexander Stirling, Laird of Kippendavie, by whom she was divorced in the spring of 1905, is the daughter of Charles Henry Taylor of Washington.

....Antonio Fogazzaro, the author of "Il Santo," whose death is announced, was 59 years of age and was born at Vincenza. His first literary achievement was the poem "Miranda," which he published in 1874. This was followed by a collection of lyrics, entitled "Valsolda," published in 1876. After that he wrote many novels, which placed him in the first rank of Italian writers and made him a figure in the world of letters. He had much dramatic invention and imagination, and his outlook was more idealistic than that of his eminent contemporaries, D'Annunzio and Farina. Fogazzaro attracted international attention in 1904 by the publication of his novel, "Il Santo" ("The Saint), which was translated into English. The book was condemned by the Vatican, and caused a stir in Europe and America.

....Because of Colonel Roosevelt's attitude toward Jefferson Davis, Judge Norman G. Kittrell of Houston, Texas, has declined to serve on the reception committee which will meet the former President next Sunday. Colonel Jacob F. Welters has accepted the vacant position, saying he did so owing to the restoration by Colonel Roosevelt of Davis's name on the Cabin John bridge. Judge Kittrell, explaining his withdrawal, said Colonel Roosevelt, in the lifetime of Jefferson Davis, incorporated erroneous statements in writing, and when Davis called attention to the fact that injustice had been done him Colonel Roosevelt not only refused to make correction or response, but was reported to have said: "I will have no communication I with Mr. Jefferson Davis." Judge Kittrell said that Colonel Roosevelt has, so far as he knows, failed to deny the utterance of such words.

SUES FOR COAL LANDS.

The government has entered suit at Denver, against the Carbon & Coal Coke Company, a subsidiary of the American Smelting & Refining Company, and against the Exploration Company, Limited, a British corporation, to recover Colorado coal lands alleged to have been acquired fraudulently by means of dummy entrymen. The land consists of 1,280 acres at Cokedale, said to be valued at $5,000,000.

THE MODERN BLACKSMITH.

[Wilbur D. Nesbit, in Chicago Evening Post.]

Under a costly canopy
The village blacksmith sits;
Before him is a touring car
Broken to little bits.
And the owner, and the chauffeur, too,
Have almost lost their wits.

The village blacksmith smiles with glee
As he lights his fat cigar,
He tells his helpers what to do
To straighten up the car,
And the owner, and the chauffeur, too,
Stand humbly where they are.

The village blacksmith puffs his weed
And smiles a smile of cheer
The while his helpers pump the tires
And monkey with the gear—
And the owner and the chauffeur, too,
Stand reverently near.

Behind the village blacksmith is
The portal of his shop;
The shop is very large in size,
With a tiled roof on top—
And the owner, and the chauffeur, too,
As it were glad to stop.

The children going home from school
Look in at the open door;
They like to see him make his bills
And hear the owners roar.
And the chauffeurs weep as they declare
They ne'er paid that before.

He goes each morning to the bank
And sails away his cash;
A high silk hat and long frock coat
Help him to cut a dash—
But the owner, and the chauffeur, too,
Their teeth all vainly gnash.

The chestnut tree long since has died,
The smith does not repine;
His humble shop has grown into
A building big and fine
And it bears "Garage" above the door
On a huge electric sign.

FANCIES.

He—I was born on the second of April.

She—Late—as usual.—[Life.

Dubbs—Do you write to keep the wolf away from the door, Stubbs?

Stubbs—Great scott, no! To keep the bill collector.—[Boston Transcript.

The Poet—Do you mean to say that you won't read my new poem?

The Editor—That's what I mean. What have you ever done for me?—[Toledo Blade.

Mr. Grump—I am never able to find anything in this house.

Mrs. Grump—That's a fib on the face of it. You are finding fault this very moment.—[Boston Transcript.

At the restaurant. "Care for anything else, sir? A little something sweet?"

"Yes. You may bring me that girl over there in the black hat."—[Life.

"My observation is," said Uncle Eben, "dat a woman who wants to be busy in politics gits de trouble she deserves by marryin' a man who imagines he knows how to boss de hired girl."—[Washington Star.

Singleton—Wigwag seems frightfully despondent. He says he doesn't care what happens to him.

Henpecide—The first thing you know that fellow will be going off and getting married.—[Philadelphia Record.

"I am bound to make a noise in the world," said the determined youth.

"But be careful how you go about it," replied Mr. Osage Sprouter. "An amateur with a bass drum can spoil the finest symphony ever written."—[Washington Star.

DAMNING EVIDENCE.

[Life].

"Madame," says the agent of the Black Hand, "we have a photograph of you and Count Gayleigh riding in an automobile. Send $10,000 to us or we will publish the picture."

"What care I?" haughtily says the lady. "The count is a gentleman in every way, and besides he is going to marry my daughter. There can be no scandal connected with my riding with him."

"That's not the point. It was a 1903-model car."

With a low moan, the unfortunate woman sank to the floor, after giving a feeble indication that on reviving from her faint she would write a check for the hush money.

The Newport Journal
AND WEEKLY NEWS,
is especially adapted for mailing.

VACANCIES AT WEST POINT.

War Department to Hold Special Examination May 2 for Military Academy Cadets.

Because the West Point Military Academy has not been running to its full capacity during the past few years Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, has decided to see what publicity will do to rectify it. One hundred and twenty-nine cadet vacancies in 38 states are to be filled by June 14, through examination to be held May 2. A special examination to fill these vacancies has been ordered for that date and will be conducted at military posts throughout the country.

Heretofore the Military Academy has been running at only about 75 to 85 per cent of its capacity. The War Department considers it of vital importance and to the best interests of the army to turn out the largest possible number of graduates. In the belief that a great many of the vacancies are due to the fact that young men are not aware vacancies exist in their districts, the department today gave out for publication a list of all the districts in the 38 states in which vacancies are to be filled this year. Some of these are:

New York—Third, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth Congressional districts.

New Jersey—One at large, Third and Tenth Congressional districts.

Connecticut—Fourth Congressional district.

Massachusetts—One at large, Second and Seventh Congressional districts.

Vermont—Second Congressional districts.

As a result of the examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy held in January this year, 128 cadetships, vacant or to become vacant, were left without candidates qualified for admission. Since the January examination an additional vacancy has been caused by the resignation of a cadet, making a total of 129 present or prospective vacancies.

TIVERTON.

Mr. Levi Manchester of the Highland road observed his eighty-first birthday anniversary recently and friends and relatives from Fall River, Somerset and Tiverton paid their respects and offered their congratulations. Among his guests were cousins whom he had not seen for 30 years. Mr. Manchester is in good health and may be seen throughout the winter days sitting in his favorite chair in the chimney corner, and in the summer time working in his garden. He is a great lover of flowers and plants, and has one of the finest flower gardens in the neighborhood. Mr. Manchester received a variety of gifts and a shower of postal cards. He was born in Tiverton in the Manchester homestead now occupied by Roy H. Beattie and family, and is the son of the late Isaac and May (Durfee) Manchester. He has a half-brother, Isaac C. Manchester, residing in Providence, and a half-sister, Mrs. Daniel T. Church. Four of his children are living, three sons, Captain Isaac F. Manchester of Evans avenue, Arthur Manchester of Newport, Roland, who lives at the homestead, and one daughter, Mrs. Jessie M. Hathaway.

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..No peace for the kidney sufferer—
Pain and distress from morn to night.
Get up with a lame back.
Twinges of backache bother you all day.
Dull aching breaks your rest at night.
Urinary disorders add to your misery.
Get at the cause—cure the kidneys.
Doan's Kidney Pills will work the cure.
They're for the kidneys only—
Have made great cures in this locality.
Mrs. Josephine Pevin, 14 Washington St., Bristol, R. I., says: "I was greatly depressed by a dull ache and soreness across the small of my back and over my kidneys. It was hard for me to stoop or lift and at night I lay awake for hours, arising in the morning more tired than when I went to bed. Learning of Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a box and after using them a short time, I found relief. Less than the contents of one box removed all the pain and soreness and restored my kidneys to a normal condition. I cannot give more praise to Doan's Kidney Pills than they deserve."
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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Newport Daily News

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1911.

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TEN PAGES.

CONGESTED THAMES STREET.

Thames street, even at this time of the year, seems to be becoming narrower and narrower, and the drivers seem more than ever mixed up. There can be seen frequently brilliant examples of how to block the street with the least possible number of vehicles, and if the present conditions continue by May Thames street will be congested as it seldom is in the busy month of August. Last year a committee was appointed from the Council to report rules for helping traffic on the street, but that committee made no report. The chief of police this year has outlined at some length his ideas as to what should be done to improve the conditions, but no action has been taken. Why should not a committee report rules for regulating traffic on the street, and have these rules adopted before the busy season is on?

THE STATE PARK COMMISSION LOANS.

The Metropolitan Park Commission is asking the state to authorize another bond issue to supply a further fund of a quarter of a million dollars for the extension of the park system which that board is laying out. It has already had a similar sum for work on this system and has expended most if not all of it. This request for another quarter of a million brings up again what is still unknown to many people and which all should understand before they can appreciate what new issue of bonds may mean. It was provided in respect to the first issue that the money should be furnished by the state, but it was really to be only in the form of a loan, as there was a requirement that the amount expended by the commission should ultimately be apportioned among the towns and cities within the borders of which the expenditure was made. This left it in the hands of the commission to determine how much each city or town should pay, and so provided for a debt for these communities which they had nothing to do with incurring and the exact amount of which they had no means of knowing in advance.

When this condition became known to some of the cities and towns which would be most directly and extensively interested there was consternation in some places, for it had not been understood that they were to pay anything, but it was supposed in most instances that the money which the state had provided was to cover the cost of the improvements and not be simply a loan. It is not at all likely that there was any intention on the part of the Metropolitan Park Commission to deceive the people in regard to this matter, but the commission did not appear to be eager to make the real situation known throughout the state and it is a fact that some towns were not aware that they were incurring a debt of small or large amount through the work done within their borders in extending the state park system, until it was too late to do anything in the matter, even if they had the power to interfere with the plans of the commission.

There is another point in the connection with this provision for the ultimate payment of the expense for the work of the park commission which is not widely understood and that is that almost the entire cost of this system will naturally and inevitably fall upon the cities and towns in the south portion of the state under the existing method of payment by the communities in which the parks are built. This means that the cities and towns in the south portion of the state have the power to vote for the use of these large sums by the commission, and thus inflict upon the other communities where the work will be done the bulk of the burden of payment. It may be argued in this connection that this is not unfair, inasmuch as the places where the park system is laid out will receive the greatest and most direct benefit from the parkways thus constructed. While this is in part true, it must not be forgotten that the commission holds the belief that this extensive metropolitan park system is a great benefit to all the state and that all the people will share in its advantages. This being the case, it would seem more equitable that the work should be paid for by the state as a whole and not by the cities and towns through which the system extends.

Now that the commission is asking for another quarter of a million of dollars for the extension of the system it is only proper that the facts referred to in connection with the first loan by the state should be known, and it should be understood that it is the desire and plan of the commission that the second bond issue asked for shall be paid for in the same manner as the first. It is another pertinent point that although at least the bulk of that first large amount has been spent, no apportionment of the expense has yet been made by the commission among the communities directly affected by the system and the cities and towns do not yet know how much they will be called upon to pay for what has already been done within their limits. Under these circumstances it would not be surprising if the people of some of these places which are still in doubt as to the expense involved to them under the first issue should refuse to vote for a second loan, which would probably put upon them another debt of unknown amount.

NEW YORK PIERS.

New York and Jersey City wish to extend the piers 100 feet. The army engineers object to narrowing the fairway 200 feet, and yet the Hudson is so broad that it is hard to believe the reduction of the channel would have any effect upon navigation. The best authorities on this are the pilots, the shipmasters and the steamship companies, and they favor the lengthening of the piers.

The engineers hardly pretend that the increases now proposed would be an injury, but they are afraid of indefinite increases. They say: "Should any of these applications be granted it is fair to assume that the demands for encroachments will continue indefinitely until the fairway of this great harbor will be so reduced as to destroy its pre-eminence as the greatest port in the western hemisphere."

Then the thing feared is not the lengthening now asked for, but future increases which may be expected. Would it not be time enough to forbid the increases when the piers have already been extended till a further extension would actually impair the navigation of the river? Is it sensible to forbid the proposed increase because, if it be allowed, at some time in the future an increase would be asked which could not be safely granted? It would seem wise not to interfere with the lengthening of the piers to meet the increased size of steamers until it is really necessary to do so.

The "indefinite" continuance of what are called encroachments is a trifle absurd, as the depth of the river would prevent anything like an indefinite extension of the piers. Three steamers are now being built, two for the White Star and one for the Cunard line, for which the present piers are inadequate. Congress has deepened the Ambrose channel to 40 feet in order to keep pace with the growth of steamships, but what is the use of greater depth if a limit be imposed to a greater length? When the piers cannot be further extended without impairing the navigability of the river it will be time to stop. In the meanwhile the harbor of New York is likely to lose its pre-eminence because piers adequate for modern steamers cannot be built.

BUYING BY THE RAILROADS.

The railroads based their demands for higher rates in great measure on the increased wages which they are obliged to pay. There is an intimation in the Iron Age that if the rate increases had been allowed there would have been more demands for wage increases, and they are not entirely dissatisfied that the excuse which higher rates would have given for more wage demands has not been supplied. The Iron Age says: "There is undisguised satisfaction in the iron trade that last week's decision has put a period to the long round of price advances. Had it been different steel manufacturers see that fresh wage advances would have been demanded, not only by employes of railroads but of steel works and other industries."

None of the steel orders given by the railroads have been cancelled since the rate decision. While this was pending the Harriman lines announced that they would expend $75,000,000, whatever the decision might be, in double-tracking and other improvements. Just before the decision was rendered two railroads disposed of three-year notes aggregating $22,500,000 as soon as they were offered. Since the decision the New York Central's issue of $50,000,000 of notes was over-subscribed in an hour from the time it was known that the issue was sanctioned by the Public Service Commission.

It has just been announced from Pittsburg that within 10 days orders for 2,500 cars had been received and the car-building companies are now drawing designs for a new type which will carry 150,000 pounds. The Edgar Thomson rail mill is operating 70 per cent of its maximum capacity. The exceptionally large orders for rails by the Pennsylvania and the New York Central were given some weeks ago, but with the rate case still undecided and full knowledge that it might go against the roads. The net earnings of all the railroads in the country last year were 32 per cent of the gross earnings, which is not quite enough to make the companies easy, but the second half of the year were almost $96,000,000 larger than in the first half and amounted to 33.7 per cent of the gross earnings, which is a satisfactory percentage and shows a marked improvement over the first half. Evidently the roads are in a pretty good condition.

That William Jennings Bryan has many friends in Boston was shown by the enthusiastic welcome which he received at the City Club. Governor Foss spoke of him as "the most conspicuous character in public life in the country since the days of Abraham Lincoln," and George Fred Williams said: "He is still the leader of the Democratic party." Mr. Bryan in an interview said he did not expect to be a candidate for any office. "That statement," he said, "however, does not mean that under no circumstances would I ever consider a nomination, but that under no conditions which I now see would I regard it as a thing to be considered." A disclaimer with a string on it, as usual.

President Taft's letter accepting the resignation of Secretary Ballinger ought to enlighten the minds of many people regarding the real nature of the attacks upon that official. Moreover, it ought to add to the President's reputation as not only a clear thinker but a stout and loyal advocate of one whom he believes to have been unjusted assailed. It was almost worth all that Ballinger has suffered, to receive such an endorsement from such a source. The letter is one of the best pieces of reading we have seen in some time.

In the annual city elections in Vermont there was general voting on the license question, but with the exception of Montpelier no change in the positions of the people on that issue. Montpelier, after three years of no-license, decided by a majority of 11 votes to change next year. Barre will remain no-license, but by only one majority.

The mobilization of United States troops on the Mexican border may not mean war, but it will help Mexico suppress its revolutions and show England and European powers that they must keep their hands off, as well as be a good thing for the officers and soldiers in the matter of field service.

Congressman-elect Utter struck a high note regarding public service when he declared, before a club in Providence, that "What we need in public life is not men who are opposing somebody, but men who will say 'this is right' and stand by it." Mr. Utter himself is one of that kind.

Ex-Speaker Cannon says he is "too busy" to accept an offer of a Western lyceum bureau of $500 a night for 180 nights on a lecturing tour, with the opportunity of naming his own dates. Few men are "too busy" to accept $90,000 jobs.

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

The March number of the North American Review opens with an article by the editor under the title "The Political Predestination of Woodrow Wilson," an interesting prediction based on historical precedent. Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., gives his reasons for fortifying the canal for strategic purposes, as well as his arguments proving the right of the United States to do so, in a paper entitled "Fortify the Panama Canal." A poem by Agnes Lee, "A Peasant of Assisi," is the only verse in the issue. President Maclaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has an article of educational importance on "The Reform of Oxford." An essay of a distinctive literary charm is "A French Charles Lamb," by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. Walter K. Tuller contributes a timely article on "A Convention to Amend the Constitution—Why Needed—How May it be Obtained."

"Our Lost Opportunity on the Pacific" is an interesting chapter of a segment of hitherto unwritten American history by Charles M. Harvey. Gertrude Atherton reviews the work of a new novelist, "Marie Olay, Intellectual Romantic." The important question of "Army Morals and the Canteen" is discussed by Judge James H. Blount. The second essay in the series of "The Leaves of the Tree," by Arthur C. Benson, is an appreciation of Professor Newton of Cambridge. The American consul at Havre, James E. Dunning, has a contribution on "The Vital Decade of Our Commercial History." The books reviewed in the department, "New Books Reviewed," are the notable biographies of the year. The fourth instalment of Joseph Conrad's novel, "Under Western Eyes," maintains the power and interest of the earlier chapters.

"The Law of the Desert Garden" is the title of an article in the March Metropolitan, dealing with the human side of the irrigation problem in the West. Another is "Easy Money," in which Karl Decker exposes in detail the methods of the get-rich-quick grafters in mining shares, oil wells, real estate, etc. Under the title of "The First Empire," Colonel Roosevelt's efforts to secure his renomination to the Presidency in 1904 are dealt with in the March instalment of the series. "Theodore Roosevelt—Please Answer," by M. E. Stone, Jr.

The second of Ralph Paine's stories of the "Romances of Buried Treasure," describes the attempts to recover the gold from the wreck of the Spanish treasure ship sunk near the island of Mona. "Where Have I Heard That Tune Before?" is an entertaining account, with musical examples, of the origin of some of our popular songs. Anthony Hope's serial, "Mrs. Maxon Protests," is continued, and there are five short stories by J. R. McMahon, Edgar Wallace, Margaretta Tuttle, and others.

MORE CENTRAL PARK SQUIRRELS.

Mrs. A. Parsons Smith will add 250 squirrels to the New York Central Park colony in the near future, having ordered the little animals shipped from Vermont. Recently the Central Park menagerie director informed a park commissioner that the squirrels were disappearing fast. Mrs. Smith thinks pranuts have caused the deaths of many. Hickory nuts which are cracked hoforehand she has fed to the squirrels each day for years.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Woonsocket Police Commission Bill Tabled by House Committee.

Providence Trans-Atlantic Line to Open June 16—The New Inspector of Hulls.

The Woonsocket police commission bill was laid on the table by the house committee on judiciary Tuesday afternoon, after a long and stormy discussion, five of the nine members voting for that action. This, it is believed, kills the measure. Colonel Ambrose Kennedy, a member of the committee from Woonsocket, who introduced the bill, said the committee voted to postpone consideration of the measure. He added that no time was set when it should be again taken up. It was learned from other members of the committee that five of the members were against reporting a substitute measure offered by Colonel Kennedy. These same five voted to lay the bill on the table, which, in committee terms, means return it to the files. Roswell B. Burchard of Little Compton and Frank H. Hammil of Bristol, it is reported by a member of the committee, joined with the three Democratic committeemen against favorable action on the bill. The Democrats on the committee are Daniel A. Colton of Providence, Henry H. Potter of Scituate and Peter J. Quinn of Pawtucket. Chairman Robert S. Franklin, as is customary, did not vote because there was not a tie, and George B. Waterhouse of Warwick did not care to vote, it is reported. Col. Kennedy of Woonsocket and John B. Marsh of Pawtucket voted in favor of reporting a substitute act.

June 16 next Providence will become for the first time in the history of the city the American terminal for a trans-Atlantic steamship line. On that date the Fabre Line steamship Madonna will arrive from Marseilles, France, to inaugurate a direct service between Providence and the Mediterranean, opening a new avenue of direct commerce for Rhode Island industries. The Madonna will dock at Longdale wharf, between Fox Point and India Point, and will bring a general cargo of freight from Marseilles and other ports of call to consignees in this country. Arrangements are already being made for the cargo which will be sent to the Mediterranean on the eastward voyage. The Madonna will clear from Marseilles June 3, and on its way to Providence will call at three ports in the Azores, which will be regularly visited on the voyages across the Atlantic. These islands are prolific producers of fruits and tropical products. The coming of the Fabre Line steamers to Providence is the result of the efforts, covering several months, of Mariano Verveda, Italian consular agent at Providence; former Lieutenant Governor Frederick H. Jackson, and others who have worked diligently for the upbuilding of this port, and have now reached their goal of making Providence the trans-Atlantic terminus of an established steamship line.

If Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel approves the recommendation of Inspector General Uhler of the steamboat inspection service, as it is expected that he will, George F. Waite of Malden, Mass., at present assistant inspector of hulls at Norfolk will be appointed local inspector at Providence and Assistant Inspector Sproul at Baltimore will be transferred to a like position at Norfolk. The appointments are to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain Edward Wilcox February 25. Captain Waite is well known in Providence having been first officer on steamer Powhattan of the Merchants' and Miners line between that city and Baltimore, under Captain Ryan. He has been assistant inspector of hulls at Norfolk since 1908.

Sister Alice of the Blessed Sacrament, formerly Miss Delphine Lafayette and sister of Rev. Arthur Lafayette of Woonsocket, has been expelled from Portugal and will leave London for this country. She is expected to reach Woonsocket within two weeks. It is 22 years ago that Miss Lafayette left her family and friends to become a member of the Little Sisters of the Poor and consecrated her life to the service of the aged and the unfortunate. She was assigned to Brooklin, where she remained several years, and then her superiors sent her first to France and afterward to Portugal. From Portugal Sister Alice was assigned to go to one of the islands in the Mediterranean and establish a house of the order. A few years ago she returned to the mother house at Lisbon and was a witness to the assassination of King Carlos. Last January Sister Alice and the other nuns in the mother house found themselves the storm centre of the revolution. They had 280 aged people in their care in the Lisbon house of their order, but January 17 the revolutionary soldiers invaded and sacked the hospital, drove the sisters away and left the aged people to care for themselves. The Portuguese and French sisters were thrown into prison and later escorted to the French frontier. Sister Alice, however, asserted her rights as an American citizen and received the protection of the American minister, who cared for her until last week, when she left for England. She was one of the last, if not the last, of the Sisters of the Poor left in the Portuguese Republic.

The supreme court, by a rescript, has suspended Ludger A. Benoit, a Woonsocket attorney, from the practice of law until next September and also ordered the lawyer to pay to his client a balance of $110 which he had collected on two claims for damages. Mr. Benoit's case was placed before the committee of the bar appointed by the court to hear complaints. Amedee Champagne had two claims for damages against the Rhode Island Company, which he placed in the hands of Mr. Benoit, and $275 was collected in settlement.

An attorney for William O. Bridges of Providence, whose motor car ran into and injured two boys of the St. Andrew's Industrial School Boy Scout troop in Barrington Sunday, has given Mr. Bridges's version of the accident. He says the facts of the accident have been greatly distorted and the collision was unavoidable. He denies that Mr. Bridges ejected the two injured boys from the machine after he had taken them a part of the way to the school, as the boys stated.

Concessions concerning several of the points raised by members of the state Grange concerning milk legislation are made by Wallace Hatch, secretary of the Rhode Island Anti-Tuberculosis Association, in a letter sent to R. M. Bawen of the Grange. Mr. Hatch asks that the Grangers allow him to confer with them regarding their proposed milk bill, saying that if this measure can be made the "joint bill" of both Grange and association it would have better chances of passage.

The condition of Captain H. M. Knowles, superintendent of the Third Five-Saving district, which includes the Rhode Island stations, who is at a Providence hospital ill of appendicitis, is reported as excellent, with every indication pointing toward a speedy recovery. Captain Knowles underwent an operation last Saturday, and since that time his health had steadily improved. On account of his prominence in the government life saving service and his large circle of friends, inquiries as to his condition have been frequent since the news of his illness became known.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich returned to Washington Tuesday from their southern visit, the former Senator being apparently in good health. He met some of his late colleagues at the Capitol in the afternoon to arrange for a meeting of the re-organized Monetary Commission at an early date. Mr. Aldrich will remain chairman and it is not likely that legislation will be recommended to the approaching extra session.

COLOSSAL INDIAN STATUE.

The world's biggest Indian now stands with arms folded on a high bluff overlooking the Rock river near Oregon, Ill., visible for miles around. In solemn, silent dignity the massive form rears itself boldly against the skyline from almost every point of the compass, its height of 48 feet added to an 18 feet base and the 250 feet eminence on which it stands giving it an altitude of more than 300 feet above the surrounding country.

The Indian is made of concrete and marks an epoch in statue building, as it is not only a work of art but an example of mechanical genius and engineering skill. It is the work of one of the greatest of all the latter-day school of sculptors, Lorado Taft. Mr. Taft conceived the idea of placing the heroic figure of the Indian on the Rock River bluff several years ago and spent much time in working out the plans for the work. The erection of a big statue was not so great a task, but the molding of one in concrete of such size presented a problem of no mean proportions.

FOR RENT.
FOR THE WINTER.
A Very Warm House
On a favorite corner on one of Newport's best streets. Apply
R. C. DERBY,
136 Bellevue Avenue.

The Market
is practically flooded with pianos. Prices range from almost nothing to thousands of dollars.
For a thoroughly reliable first class piano embodying truly artistic design, perfectional qualities, unexcelled finish, and a construction suited to our changing climate we defy any one to produce the superior of the BECKER BROTHERS Piano. The prices are right.
You will be interested in our story.
Come in.
Chas. S. Plummer,
Music & Stationery.
290, Government Landing.

THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, March 8.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight and probably Thursday; rising temperature; moderate easterly to southerly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The weather is clear this morning throughout New England and the lower Lake region. A considerable amount of cloudiness prevails in all other portions of the country and rain has occurred in the Ohio valley and the Middle and South Atlantic states, and at scattered points on the Pacific slope and in the Rocky mountain region. A disturbance, which has moved eastward from the Mississippi valley, is now central at Wilmington. Thence northward the pressure increases to the centre of a high pressure area at Northfield, Vt. In the extreme southwest the pressure is moderately high, and in the British northwest another depression of considerable intensity appears. The temperature remains below the normal in northeastern districts, the lowest in New England last night being 10 below at Northfield, Vt. Except on the southern Rocky mountain plateau the temperature has risen to above the normal in all districts west of the Mississippi river. In New York at 8 a. m. the temperature was 28, Washington 28, Jacksonville 62, St. Louis 38, Kansas City 40, Des Moines 36, St. Paul 40, Denver 54, San Francisco 50 and Portland, Oregon 44.

J. W. Smith,
Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	3 h
Temperature	23	39	44
Barometer	30.58	30.54	30.50
Wind	N W	N	N W
Weather	Clear	Clear	Clear

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

Wednesday, March 8.
Sun rises 6 10; Sun sets 6 42.
Moon sets 1 44 a. m.
Day's length 11 hours 32 minutes.
Day's increase 2 hours 22 minutes.
High water 1 21 a. m.; 2 12 p. m.

Thursday, March 9.
Sun rises 6 09; Sun sets 6 43.
Moon sets 2 52 a. m.
Day's length 11 hours 34 minutes.
Day's increase 2 hours 24 minutes.
High water 2 30 a. m.; 3 22 p. m.

Friday, March 10.
Sun rises 6 07 Sun sets 6 45.
Moon sets 3 60 a. m.
Day's length 11 hours 38 minutes.
Day's increase 2 hours 28 minutes.
High water 3 37 a. m.; 4 22 p. m.

Moon's Phases.
Full Moon March 14, 9 h 56 m p. m.
Last Quarter March 22 7 23 p. m.
New Moon March 30, 7 56 a. m.
First quarter April 6, 0:52 a. m.

NEW TODAY.

[Only first insertions listed here.]

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Wanted—Saleswomen	9
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Wanted—Men and Women	9
Boston—Automobile Show	9
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TO INSURE INSERTION ON THE DAY DESIRED, CHANGES OF ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE SENT IN THE NIGHT BEFORE. ADVERTISERS ON YEARLY CONTRACTS ARE ALLOWED TO CHANGE MATTER ONCE A WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

OLD CITY HALL NOVELTY SHOP.
CHILDREN'S
COLLAPSIBLE GO-CARTS
We carry the Gendron, Toledo Cart. The lightest and most durable Cart in the market. It has springs and mudguards and leather tops, from $4.98 to $9.00 each.
Sled Runners for Go-Carts $2.50.
DANIEL E. SULLIVAN.
Telephone 665.

Newport Hospital.
(Legal Title) Incorporated 1873.
Cares for sick poor free of cost—maintains free district nursing throughout the city, making more than 6,000 visits annually in the homes of the poor.
Free eye and ear outpatient departments.
Private ward for paying patients.
Maternity ward and emergency ward for contagious diseases.
Under contract with the City of Newport cares for its sick and furnishes relief and nursing for advanced cases of tuberculosis.
During the last financial year $13,441.17 was expended for free treatment.
Donations are earnestly requested in order to maintain and increase the work of the hospital.
Trustees.
President, William P. Buffum, Secretary, Harry G. Wilkes; Lyman C. Josephs, William Paine Sheffield, Charles D. Lawton, George Peabody Wetmore, Peter King, French E. Chadwick, James A. Swan, Bradford Norman, Hugh D. Auchincloss.
THOMAS R. CONGDON, Treasurer, Aquidneck National Bank, Newport.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Public Hearing.

LOBSTER FISHERIES.
SENATE CHAMBER.
Providence, March 2, 1911.

The Committee on Fisheries of the Senate will hear all persons interested in Senate bill 62 entitled an act in substitution of chapter 437 of the Public Laws, entitled an act for the better protection of the Lobster Fisheries in Committee room No. 210, State House, Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, March 8, 1911, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. ANTHONY, Chairman.
EARL R. PECKHAM, Clerk.

CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Fort Adams, R. I., March 7, 1911. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received in this office until 10 A. M. March 27, 1911, for construction of a set of quarters for four officers at this post (lump sum bids including plumbing, heating, wiring and fixtures.) Plans and specifications can be seen here and in office of Chief Quartermaster, Governor's Island, N. Y., or will be sent on deposit of $5 to this office to insure safe return. Information on application. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. J. J. THOMAS, 2nd Lieut. C. A. C. Constructing Q. M.

Have You Sent
That WEEKLY JOURNAL?
Your friend will miss it.

Mrs. T. W. Freeborne,
228 SPRING STREET.
TEACHER OF PIANO.
Phone 1531

SMALL COTTAGE FOR SALE.
$3,500.
I have for sale a desirable 7-room cottage, with bathroom, hot water heating, concrete cellar, set tubs, hardwood floors on first floor. In good district.
A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agt, 122 Bellevue Ave.
(Telephone 320.)

DIED.

SULLIVAN—In this city, 8th inst., Michael F. Sullivan, of 12 Franklin street.
WENANT—In Portsmouth, 7th inst., at "Black Point," Knut George Wenant, aged 23 years.
Funeral services at Langley's Undertaking Rooms, Thursday, 9th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Friends are invited to attend.
ALLEN—In Providence, 7th inst., Lucy D., wife of Malvern H. Allen, in the 48th year.
GRISWOLD—In Providence, 7th inst., Harry S. Griswold, in his 50th year.
MILEY—In Providence, 7th inst., John J. Miley.
WOOD—In Providence, 6th inst., Lucy Collins, wife of George McKay Wood, in her 53d year.
BASSETT—In Pawtucket, 6th inst., John M. Bassett, in his 40th year.
RICKER—In Fall River, 6th inst., Mrs. Jennie A. Rickor.
FITZPATRICK—In Fall River, 8th inst., Delia, wife of Edward P. Fitzpatrick.

Estate of
JOHN S. LANGLEY, Undertaking.
16 Franklin Street.
FRED'K E. LANGLEY, M'gr.
Telephones 879—1118.

SAMUEL W. MARSH,
Undertaker and Licensed Embalmer
101 Thames Street.
Night calls answered from residence, 25 Cranston Ave. Office Tel. 923. Res. 1036.

$600.00 Cash BUYS
A two family house, central location, 12 rooms, 2 toilets, city water; about 3,000 square feet of land. Yearly income $264.00.

$300.00 Cash BUYS
A 5-room cottage, near King Park, lot 30 ft front by 100 feet deep.
In Broadway District—I have for sale a cottage, 12 rooms (all modern improvements), $550.00 very much below its value.
A large list of tenements for rent from $7.00 up to $25.00 monthly.
C. H. WRIGHTINGTON,
30 Bellevue Avenue. Telephone 773

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.
Senate Chamber,
Providence, March 3, 1911.

Public Hearing.

Industrial Accident Commission.

The Committee on Judiciary of the Senate will hear all persons interested in

A Resolution creating a Commission on Industrial Accidents,

in the Committee room No. 212, on THURSDAY, March 9, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Chairman.
JOHN W. SWEENEY, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.
Senate Chamber,
Providence, March 3, 1911.

Public Hearing.

Clam Fisheries.

The Committee on Judiciary of the Senate will hear all persons interested in

An Act providing for the Protection of the Soft Shell Clam Fisheries.

in Committee Room No. 212, on WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1911, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Chairman.
JOHN W. SWEENEY, Clerk.

TAX DEPARTMENT
City of Newport.
Assessors' Notice.

The Assessors of Taxes of the City of Newport hereby give notice that they will assess and apportion on the inhabitants of said city, and the estimable property therein, the tax ordered and levied by the Representative Council of said City by vote of the 6th day of March, A. D. 1911, on

Wednesday, March 29, A. D. 1911, at 12 o'clock, Noon,

And that they will meet and be in session in their rooms in the City Hall (on the second floor), in said Newport, every day, except Sundays, from and including

Thursday, March 30, 1911, to and including Saturday, April 8, 1911,

From 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock Noon, and from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock P. M.

for the purpose of receiving a true and exact account of all the taxable estates of every person and body corporate, liable to taxation in said City. EVERY PERSON AND BODY CORPORATE, liable to taxation in the premises, is hereby notified and required to bring in to said Assessors within the time or times, and at the place of meeting and session of said Assessors as above designated, A TRUE AND EXACT ACCOUNT of all the taxable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of said real and personal estate.

The General Laws of Rhode Island Provide That:

"Every person bringing in any such account shall make oath before one of the Assessors that the account exhibited by him contains to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true and full account and valuation of all the taxable estate; and whoever neglects or refuses to bring in such account aforesaid, shall have no remedy therefor."

Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees are hereby notified that all the foregoing applies to them and to Trust Estates as well as to other persons and property.

ROBERT S. GASH, Clerk.
JOHN E. O'NEILL,
JAMES E. BLAND,
Assessors of Taxes.

M. BIESEL,
Embroideries, Stamped Goods
And all Materials; Yarns, Wool, Hand-Made, Knit and Crochet Goods, Toys, Dolls, Notions, Stamping, Pinking, Beads.
168 BELLEVUE AVENUE

For Rent.
Lopez Wharf
(Next north of Government landing) and
Champlin's Wharf.
Herbert L. Dyer,
162 Bellevue Ave., Branch 64 Broadway.

Fire Insurance.
The Providence Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
Cash Assets $760,941.15
Surplus fund 553,832.10
This Company insures dwellings, furniture, first class business buildings, churches, etc., and pays dividends to policy-holders of from 20 per cent to 50 per cent of premiums.
HENRY BULL, JR., Agent,
182 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Two Opportunities in Lots,
(1) A very desirable lot on Gibbs avenue, near Bliss Road containing over 5,500 ft.
(2) A lot on Bliss road, near Bradford avenue, containing about 7,000 ft.
Both of these lots will be sold at reasonable figures to close an estate. Particulars of
HENRY BULL, JR., Sole Agent.
183 Thames St. Newport, R. I.

30 per cent Protein, 12 per ct. fat.
That's the analysis of
AJAX FLAKES.
Feed it with our pure yellow corn meal and hominy and keep your stock in prime condition.
Our PLYMOUTH ROCK SCRATCH FEED
Is the best scratch-feed ever made.
THE H. L. MARSH CO.

Citizen's Association of Middletown

Meeting at Town Hall, Friday, March 10, at 7:30 P. M.

If stormy Saturday at same hour.
Report of committee on nominations, and other business of importance. A full attendance is desired.

ELMER B. SISSON,
Vice President.

ON THE CRIMINAL DOCKET.

Martin Given Liberty and on Probation and Healey a Light Fine.

Mrs. Walker's Cross-Examination in Her Divorce Case Continued.

Judge Baker took his seat at 9:33 in the superior court this morning.

Thirty-two candidates for the petit jury were present. They had tongues and made answer to their names" so that the calling was something more than a form. Of the Newport quota, Charles E. Cooper was absent, not served; Nils F. Nystrom, and John Pendergast, were absent, excused, and so was John C. Seabury, who had been excused until June. Charles E. Tingley was not called. Thomas Shearne, aged 73, did not wish to serve and was excused. Eleazer Allen of New Shoreham had not paid his tax and was excused. Norbert F. Christ-ensen, sailor maker, Newport, was extremely deaf, and was excused. Tromremely deaf, and was excused. Tromey Fitzsimmons came late, but was excused and accepted. The others accepted and sworn, were:

Newport—George N. Barclay, portrait painter; Francis S. Barker, farmer; Albert G. Bland, painter; Charles T. Brown, draughtsman; David A. Buckley, butcher; Alfred J. Bulleit, carpenter; Albert C. Campbell, clerk; Albert L. Chase, driver; Charles E. Dadley, canvasser; Andrew Edward, upholsterer; William O. Glazier, watchmaker; Oscar Gustavson, laborer; Andrew F. McCarthy, laborer; Daniel B. Sherman, laborer; Charles W. Smith, laborer; Samuel A. Young, foreman.

Middletown—John T. B. Peckham, Edward N. Wyatt.

Portsmouth—Nahum Green, Edward B. Ayler.

Tiverton—Richard Bright, Fred W. Cassino, Giles H. Simmons.

Little Compton—George A. Cook, Frank L. Sherman.

Jamestown—Clarence E. B. Carr, Charles Sowle.

New Shoreham—Addison W. Mitchell, Edgar H. Willis.

Mr. Cross called Thomas Martin, indicted for forgery, and explained to the court that defendant, 43 years of age, was well born. He was "down on his luck" in Massachusetts and served three years in prison. Another indictment is on file in that state. He is married and has three children. The chief of police here feels that defendant should have another chance; so does Aspee, Merrill & Condit Company Mr. Arnold, interested in charitable work in Massachusetts is present and ready to take him away and find him work. Mr. Cross recommended probation with the understanding that even imprisonment would bring sentence. The court desired to give the defendant a chance to become a good citizen, and he was allowed to go, after a caution from the court that sentence would not be less than two years in state prison.

Mr. Cross called the indictment against Richard Duckworth. Mr. Burdick presented a sworn certificate from a doctor in New Jersey that he was unable to leave the house. Mr. Cross explained that it was a conviction for selling a liquor nuisance, exceptions were not followed up and sentence is to order. Mr. Cross was suspicious of this absence. He gave notice that sentence will be in order on the first day of the next session. Mr. Burdick brought defendant might come in voluntarily before that.

Mr. Cross said: "State vs. Richard M. Healey—we're ready." Mr. Nolan counted with defendant, who pleaded guilty to the indictment reduced to simple assault. The assault was with a razor, in Newport, August 26, 1910, and grew out of the interest of defendant and the assaulted man in the same girl. The razor made a four-inch cut over the injured man's eye, requiring two stitches, and there were cuts in other places.

Mr. Nolan said defendant had been warned that the other man, who was bigger, was looking for him; that he did not use the razor until he had been knocked down without provocation; he then went to the police station and gave himself up, telling the whole story. Defendant is the support of a widowed mother in Connecticut, and has always borne a good reputation.

The court questioned defendant, who is a young man. He had never been arrested before, except for violating the speed law. He had consulted a policeman, having been told that the other man (Thompson) was going to "wipe up the streets" with him, and the officer advised him to run away if attacked.

The court said there was no evidence of criminal intent and defendant was "down" when he used the razor. The court gave the matter careful consideration and imposed a sentence of $50 and costs, the costs being heavy.

State, Chief of Police Manchester of Tiverton complainant, vs. Liquors and Vessels of Henry Gulmond, was called. Mr. Nolan said he had had an agreement with Mr. Manchester to let the case go over to June; he was not ready. Mr. Cross did not know of this and had witnesses present; he had given notice Monday that new proceeds would be in order. Mr. Manchester did not remember making any agreement. Mr. Cross said the amount involved is very small. Mr. Nolan said it was a matter of principle, and he could not try the case without his client.

The court said it was a matter of misunderstanding; he thought the case should go on. Mr. Nolan desired to withdraw from the case. The court would not forbid it, but asked if Mr. Nolan thought he ought to withdraw. He looked over the papers and found the complaint was not really in the case, and withdrew his opposition to the condemnation of the articles. Forfeiture was decreed.

State vs. Thomas Jackson (illegal sale) was set for the first trial in June.

Rocco Vignat (illegal sale) withdrew his plea of not guilty and was allowed to go on good behavior, to pay costs by June 1.

Ned Duckworth (illegal sale) withdrew his plea of not guilty and a similar entry was made for his benefit. Mr. Cross explained that the sale was one of the evidence in the indictment against Richard Duckworth and he did not desire to have an offense twice punished. A similar case against Richard Duckworth was passed.

In State vs. George Andrews (illegal sale) a sworn certificate was presented, showing that an important witness for the state is confined to bed in a Fall River hospital. The case was continued, to come up in June.

Levi Norbury (illegal keeping for sale) was defaulted.

After a recess and airing of the court room, as the clock struck 12 the court resumed his seat. He announced that the docket, being re-arranged, left the rest of the week for the Walker divorce case. All jurors were excused until Monday, the Block Island jurors to report Tuesday. The Walker case then proceeded.

Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop of Brooklyn took the stand, testifying to Mr. Harvey. Has known Mrs. Walker since her childhood. He christened three of the children. She seems to be devoted to them; is conscientious, careful and wise—eminently fitted to have their care. They are fond of her. He married Mr. and Mrs. Walker and remembers all about it, quite distinctly. She has consulted him as to her marital troubles. She is witness's second cousin once removed. Visited her home in Brookline—to perform the ceremony of christening the child. Perhaps remained one night. Did not visit her at the Training Station. Has visited here since she left her husband; also saw her at the mountains, some years ago. Has met her and her children in Washington, at her mother's, 12 years ago. Her first child was then a few months old.

After she wrote to witness, enclosing the copy of the letter sent to Mr. Walker (which went in unread yesterday), he wrote her, advising her what it would be proper for her to do. His letter will be produced in this case. It was sent for, and in the meantime, being shown a copy, witness said he remembered one thing he advised was that she talk the matter over with Admiral Walker.

Mrs. Walker's cross-examination was then resumed by Mr. Burdick. Mr. Walker was in New York, preparing to go to Nicaragua in 1897, when the first child was born, in Washington. He sailed about five days after that. He telegraphed her three days after the birth and wrote to her just before going on the steamer. Mr. Walker left all his papers scattered over the house, for anybody to read. She advised him not to do so. In moving from pillar to post she had to take care of his papers. She did not go through his papers just before she left him. The servants and everybody had access to his papers; he left them scattered about. Mr. Burdick asked many questions about a telegram to Mr. Walker. Witness said it was knocking about for a good while; couldn't tell when she first noticed it.

He wrote very seldom, from Nicaragua. She saved the letters at his request, and returned them to him; they contained much very interesting matter, from which he afterwards wrote a book. Think he wrote from Key West and Greytown. It was a long time before any letter came; she was very much worried. She had no definite information as to his return. She talked often with Admiral Walker, who was president of the commission, and the admiral calculated when respondent would arrive. Witness went to trains, but he did not come on them. Later he appeared to her.

Three of her children were born in Brookline, the last in December, 1901; since then, although living in the same house, it has not been as man and wife.

The court interrupted promptly at 1 o'clock and ordered an hour's recess.

RESULT OF A FALL.

Michael F. Sullivan Dies After Two Months, from Injuries to His Backbone.

Mr. Michael F. Sullivan, the grocer keeping a store in the Read block, died at the Newport Hospital at an early hour this morning, from the results of the accident January 2, when he fell from the roof of his home on Friendship street, breaking his backbone. For two months he had borne up under his severe affliction and even supposed he was going to recover and be able to be taken to his home. The inevitable prevailed, however, and three days ago he began to sink rapidly. He retained consciousness almost to the end. He was liked by a large circle of friends. He leaves a widow and brother residing in this city, and was a member of Divisions Nos. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

FUNERAL OF JOHN J. HARRINGTON.

The funeral of John J. Harrington late gardner at the H. A. C. Taylor estate, took place this morning from St. Mary's Church, where there was a large gathering of friends and acquaintances to pay the last token of respect to the deceased. The solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by Father Reddy, assisted by Father Tierney as deacon and Father Ryan as sub-deacon. The interment was in St. Mary's cemetery, the bearers being Charles J. Schultz and Peter A. Walsh, from Court Pride of the City, Foresters of America, and Edward Sullivan, John W. Blake, John Cruise and James Barker. There were many handsome floral tributes from his fellow-gardeners.

PREPARING THE STONE QUARRY.

Work was begun today at the city's stone quarry, preparing for the opening of operations in quarrying and crushing. Considerable work will be done before the quarry is ready. The machinery must be overhauled and put in condition and a number of new parts will require adjusting, the old ones having been worn out last year. Other work on the streets will probably soon be started, though what is called regular street work will wait for something less like winter weather than that supplied by March thus far.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. George Gordon King has returned to New York.

—Mr. Maurice Burke is spending a few days in Providence.

—Miss K. N. Sullivan has returned from a visit to New York.

—Miss Amelia Tanner, who has been critically ill, is improving slowly.

—Mrs. William Grosvenor is visiting her sister-in-law, Miss Rose Grosvenor.

—Miss Lizette Vose will leave tonight for a visit to New York and Baltimore.

—Mr. John W. Covell has returned from his usual southern winter trip, which this year took him to Bermuda.

—The police report this morning was one drunk, who went to jail and is still there. It was a quiet morning, after the field day of Tuesday.

—Mrs. Edward V. Murphy and her sister, Miss Dergin, will leave tonight for the South. Mrs. Murphy will come back to Newport upon the return of Dr. Murphy from Europe.

—The improvements at Young's block are to eliminate one of the cellar entrances in the Touro Street sidewalk, which have for many years seemed to invite accident.

—All that is required to start things along again at the Army and Navy building is the arrival of the special steel work for the fifth floor and the running track of the gymnasium.

—At the regular meeting of By-the-Sea Aerie of Eagles Tuesday evening, 11 candidates were initiated. A social session, with songs, recitations and a collation by Harry Diehl, followed the regular work.

—Captain Cotton's plat of the proposed sewerage system for the North Kay street and Biles road districts was on exhibition in the Representative Council chamber for the meeting Monday evening, but apparently members had made up their minds beforehand what they were going to do in this case, and they did it. The report and plat printed in The News gave those who read all the information they needed.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers and Movements of Vessels Reported.

[Special despatch to The News.]

[Special despatch to The News.]

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The following orders to officers were announced by the Navy Department today:

Lieutenant E. F. Greene (retired) when discharged from treatment at the naval hospital, Las Animas, Col., ordered home.

Lieutenant R. E. Pope, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Maryland as navigator.

The following movements of vessels were reported to the department:

Arrived—Flusser at Sewall's Point, Smith, Lamson, Preston, Paulding, Dayton and Terry, at Norfolk; Hannibal at Boston, Birmingham at Port au Prince, Dolphin at Guantanamo, Buffalo at Mare Island, Ajax at Lambert Point, Celtic at Lynn Haven Bay.

Sailed—Louisiana, New Hampshire and Kansas, from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Lebanon, from New York for Hampton Roads; Dixie, from New York for Philadelphia.

Lord.

WILL PROCEED TO SAN PEDRO.

The West Virginia and Maryland Have Orders to Leave Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash. March 8.—Armored cruisers West Virginia and Maryland, now in the harbor, received orders yesterday to go to Puget Sound navy yard today, to coal and then proceed to San Pedro.

ORDERED TO GUANTANAMO.

Hundreds of Marines to Leave Philadelphia for the South.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Seven hundred marines, fully equipped for any service, will sail South from the Philadelphia navy yard, late this afternoon, on transport Prairie and will be followed by a like number tomorrow, on transport Dixie. The order from Washington for the marines to mobilize in this city gives the destination of the two transports as Guantanamo, but many believe that these orders may be changed, and the marines may be landed at a Texas port and sent overland to the Mexican border, to take part in the service practice soon to be inaugurated there. If the marines go to Cuba they will arrive about the time the Atlantic fleet departs from Hampton Roads for spring practice.

The marines who will sail on the Dixie tomorrow are arriving here today from Norfolk, Annapolis, New York and other marine centres along the Atlantic coast. Nearly all of the detachment carried by the Prairie will be from the Philadelphia navy yard.

DIED OF ANGINA PECTORIS.

Partial Arrangements Made for Rear Admiral Fremont's Funeral.

BOSTON, March 8.—Partial arrangements for the funeral of Rear Admiral John C. Fremont, commandant of the Boston navy yard, who died suddenly last night, were announced by navy yard officials today. The interment will be at Nyack on the Hudson, N. Y., either Friday or Saturday. The day previous to the interment the body of the late officer will be carried from the navy yard to the South Station in this city, escorted by three battalions of infantry, as the bluejackets are called when they parade on shore, and by one battalion of marine artillery.

The late admiral's son, John C. Fremont, Jr., who is a Lieutenant on board battleship North Dakota, has been notified by wireless of his father's sudden death, but the North Dakota is too far at sea to permit of Lieutenant Fremont being present at the funeral.

The cause of Admiral Fremont's death, according to the report of the medical officers today, was angina pectories.

ROOSEVELT OFF ON TRIP.

Colonel Has Nothing to Say Before Leaving for the Pacific Coast.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt started today on his six weeks' swing across the country to the Pacific coast, and back again. It is the first tour the colonel has made since the recent campaign. "I have nothing to say about anything," said the colonel, as he boarded his train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left at 10.16 for the South. The colonel's first stop will be at Atlanta tomorrow. The colonel said he had not heard of the mobilization of the United States troops and the navy near Mexico until this morning's paper was shown him. It was remarked that he appeared to be headed that way, but the colonel only smiled and declined to express any opinion.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

Mayor Gaynor Offers Aid in Ending the Senatorial Contest.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—Today's joint ballot for United States Senator resulted in no material change. Governor Dix today made public a letter from Mayor Gaynor of New York expressing the hope that the Senatorial contest will soon be ended, and offering to assist in any way possible in bringing it about.

The letter says in part: "The contest is a great distraction and it has always seemed to me that they should come together as men do in all affairs of life, and talk it over, and yield a little here and there and come to an agreement. Why cannot that be done?"

The governor said the letter spoke for itself and was an evidence "That all Democrats are for harmony."

BRYAN IN PROVIDENCE.

Prominent Democrat Addresses the Brown Civics Club.

PROVIDENCE, March 8.—Colonel William Jennings Bryan arrived here this afternoon from Boston. He was taken almost immediately to Brown University, where he addressed the Brown Civics Club. Tonight he will deliver a lecture.

STEAMERS REPORTED.

SABLE ISLAND, Nova Scotia, March 8.—Rhein, from Bremen for New York, 740 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:25 a. m.; will dock about 1 p. m. Friday.

SABLE ISLAND, Nova Scotia, March 8.—Adriatic, from Southampton, etc., for New York, 743 miles east of Sandy Hook at 5:50 a. m.; will dock about 8:30 Friday.

SABLE ISLAND, Nova Scotia, March 8.—Oscar II from Copenhagen for New York, 550 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:55 a. m.; will dock about 8:30 a. m. Friday.

LAST MILLINERY MARK-DOWN.

WINTER HATS reduced to half the price of the materials alone. A fine chance to buy good hats for little money.

TRIMMED HATS, smart, stylish shapes of fur, felt or velvet, well trimmed with fancy feathers, wings or flowers.

Trimmed Hats were $8.00 to $12.00, now **$3.98.**
Trimmed Hats were 6.00 to 8.00, now **2.98.**
Trimmed Hats were 5.00 to 6.00, now **1.98.**

B. F. DOWNING, 3d, 191 Thames St.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

WORLD'S GREATEST
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
MECHANICS BUILDING—HORTICULTURAL HALL—BOSTON, MASS.
MARCH 4-11
Auspices Boston Automobile Dealer's Association, Inc. Direction Chester I. Campbell
Closes Saturday, March 11
10:30 P. M.
Special Days { Tuesday, March 7, Army and Navy Day.
Wednesday, March 8, Society Day.
Thursday, March 9, Commercial Day.
EVERYTHING AND EVERYBODY WILL BE THERE.

JAMESTOWN BILL PASSES THE HOUSE.

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

an unused surplus of $18,000. He said the company should sell the stock available, and moved to strike out that part of the bill which provided for an increase. Mr. Eaton of Providence seconded the motion and it was voted down. Mr. Eaton then made a similar motion, which was also voted down.

The bill was then placed on its passage and passed after Mr. Hammett of Bristol had made a few amendments, changing "is" to "are" in various places—to make it more grammatical, he said. In the voting apparently the opposing voices were those of Messrs. Littlefield and Eaton. Even the Democrats were not heard.

After the house adjourned Mr. Franklin added a little enlightenment to the situation, as some viewed it, by stating that Jamestown's debt amounts to only one eighth of its valuation.

Another matter which excited some debate was the bill which gives the attorney general $3,000 for additional assistance. This was reported by the finance committee, while a similar bill providing for a third assistant attorney general by title was turned down in the judiciary committee. Mr. Eaton questioned the judiciary committee's right to pigeon-hole the bill and moved that the original be taken from the committee. Mr. Littlefield seconded the motion, which was lost. The finance committee's bill was then passed. This, it is said, will give the attorney general the authority to secure the assistance desired.

The bill on corporate surety, which was postponed from yesterday, was again continued. It is said that the Republicans have discovered that the act would give foreign companies advantages which would not be enjoyed by home companies, and hence opposition is being aroused to its passage.

After the session there was a hearing on the abolition of the property qualification of voters. The Democrats have been making a big effort for this and there was a large number of their leaders at the State House for the occasion. Newport was represented by Colonel P. J. Murphy and Representative J. B. Sullivan.

A notable and unexpected champion of the measure appeared in the person of Colonel William Jennings Bryan, who is to lecture here tonight. He went to the State House to meet Governor Pothier and other officials, and at the request of prominent Democrats went into the hearing.

FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN.

Representative Beeckman to Make Fight for the Place.

[Special despatch to The News.]

PROVIDENCE, March 8.—Representative R. L. Beeckman of Newport is making a determined fight for the position of member of the Republican national committee from Rhode Island, to succeed the late General Charles R. Brayton. It is expected that when the state central committee meets, as it will probably do in about a week, there will be a big fight for this place. It was reported that Senator Aldrich was ready to take the place, but this rumor is not credited.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Boston, March 8, Braunfels, from Calcutta.

Boston, March 8, Silvia, from Hamburg.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

Colonial Theatre.
Mat. 2:30. Evenings 7-8:30.
SMITH O'BRIEN,
Popular Irish Singing Comedian.
LUCILLE SAVOY,
Presenting the Original "PARISIAN POSING NOVELTY."
JULES BERAHEIM
Presents The Nine Crazy Kids with GEO. SCANE DOUGLAS and SON, MORTIS.
FLICKERLESS MOTION PICTURES.
Artful Kate. The Mexican Centennial. The Westerner and the Earl, and Others

REHEARSALS—By Jubilee missionary choir, tonight 8 o'clock, Trinity Guild Hall; Thursday March 9, at 8 o'clock, Emmanuel Guild House; Monday March 13, St. George's Guild Hall.

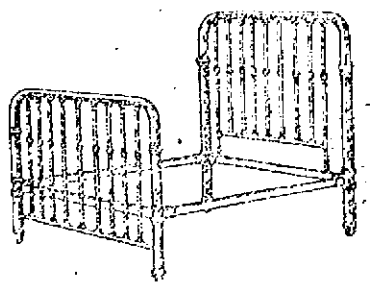
CLOTHING.

Dinner Suits,
Dress Suits,
The Latest Styles and Materials,
Otto,
Men's Tailor,
244 Thames St.

FURRIER.
LADIES—
Why do you send your fur out of the city to be remodeled and repaired when you can have it done here by an experienced furrier
PINTO The Tailor.
115 SPRING STREET

"The Bargain Shop."
TRY OUR SMOKED BACKS OF PORK.
Keep your eye on our window, as usual.
HENRY F. ROONEY,
251 THAMES STREET.

WHERE is the place?
96 Thames Street.
WHAT do they sell?
The finest quality of Bread and Pastry.
NEWPORT BAKERY.

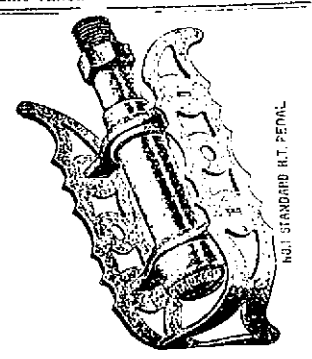


THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF BRASS BEDS IN THE CITY.
That means the best opportunity for selection
If you are a prospective purchaser you cannot afford to miss at least a glance at our stock of
BRASS BEDS IN ALL SIZES.
ROUND OR SQUARE TUBING BRIGHT OR SATIN FINISH, NEW DESIGNS, AND THE USUAL MODERATE PRICES.
Walsh Bros.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

BIJOU THEATRE.
SOLOS, DUETS, TRIOS, and QUARTETTES, By Four Carefully Selected Singers.
MUSICAL TABLEAUX, Indian Songs in Costume, ILLUSTRATED SONGS, PICTURES.
"How Mary Met the Commanchers." "Father Love." "The Strongest Tie." "Jiggers' Moving Day."

City Basket Ball League.
GALAHADS vs. Y. M. C. A.
Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium,
Thursday, March 9.
Game called at 8 P. M. Admission 15c.



If you need any repairs on your BICYCLE, a pair of PEDALS, a new TIRE, NEW CHAIN or a general overhauling, now is the best time to have it done. We will be pleased to call for your wheel and give you good attention.
Leave your orders at
Griffith's,
158 Thames Street.
Oppo. Boston Store.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS,
VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.
FREE TRIAL.
I will send you a Victor or an Edison for 3 days, "ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE," play it over and if you decide to keep it, pay me $1.00 down and $1.00 a week.
Open Evenings
W. A. MAHER, Tel. 13 Farewell St. 971.

"AWNINGS"
Something new, TEXSHED STRIPE, Waterproof, Mildewproof.
McLellan & Heald,
10 Commercial Wharf Tel. 887

Playing Cards.
The Best Value in Newport.
EXTRA QUALITY, ENAMELED PLAYING CARDS, for 10c., 15c. and 25c.
WHIST CARDS, French size, double enameled, for 25c.
FINE PLAYING CARDS, with fancy backs, for 25c. and 50c.
BRIDGE AND WHIST PADS, WHIST COUNTERS, POKER CHECKS.
A. C. Landers & Son,
167 Thames Street.

Strictly Fresh Eggs
25c a dozen.
GOOD COOKING EGGS
18c a dozen.
Landers & Peckham,
1142 Thames Street.
Tel. 814.

TO CLOSE OUT
Some patterns in our
STERLING SPOONS and FORKS
We have made very
Attractive Reductions
In the prices.
The entire lot is on our
BARGAIN TABLE.
BLAINE,
246 Thames Street.

BOSTON STORE.
Demonstration This Week
of the Eureka
VACUUM CLEANER.
Tomorrow morning we begin this demonstration in our Drapery Department, second floor.
The weight of the Eureka Vacuum Cleaner is only nine pounds, light enough to be carried about the house and easily handled by one person only.
It does as effectual work as machines costing double its price, doing it completely and thoroughly, as our tests of it in every way have proved, and is sold at the same price as the majority of high-class hand machines.
Price $35.00 Each.
THE KING-McLEOD CO.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES.

Central Passenger Association Decides to Increase Fares.

CHICAGO, March 8.—At a special meeting of the Central Passenger Association yesterday it was decided to advance special summer excursion rates from points in central passenger association territory, with the exception of Chicago to Niagara Falls and Atlantic City, this year, by $1 over the rates that obtained last year. Summer tourist rates to those points will prevail so far as Chicago is concerned, and a meeting to discuss the adjustment of the latter rates will be held today.

HAS RECORD AS A GOLFER.

The New Secretary of the Interior Devoted to the Sport.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Walter L. Fisher, who has been appointed Secretary of the Interior, by President Taft, is a golfer and undoubtedly will become a member of the President's "golf cabinet." When Mr. Fisher is in Chicago he spends a large part of his recreation hours on the Onwentsia and Skokie courses. He is said to have a record considerably under 90.

GROWTH IN EAR REMOVED.

Manager Jennings of the Detroit Americans Undergoes Operation.

MONROE, La., March 8.—A specialist yesterday performed an operation on Manager Hugh Jennings of the Detroit Americans, to remove a foreign growth in his ear. The growth affected Jennings's throat, according to a diagnosis of the specialist. His voice had been growing hoarser and threatened to prevent his characteristic coaching.

DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION.

Miss Abbie McDonald, an Officer of the Phythian Sisters, Dead.

PORTLAND, Me., March 8.—Miss Abbie Louise McDonald, a past grand chancellor of the Pythian Sisterhood of Maine, now known as the Phythian Sisters, holding that office in 1902-3, died last night at the home of her sister, Mrs. O. R. Legrow, with whom she lived. She was 62 years old. Miss McDonald endeared herself to Civil war veterans by delivering memorial day addresses in various towns. She was a member of several of the oldest families of the state, her McDonald progenitor being a resident of the town of Wells as early as 1720.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOTIVES.

[Frank B. Lord in National Monthly.]

Was it politics, or was it a sincere desire to give the wage earners of the country a degree of relief from high prices, that induced the President to ask for the passage of a measure which would increase our commercial relations and give us freer trade with Canada? Granting that he was inspired chiefly with altruistic motives, there is nevertheless much of politics incidental to the signing of the Canadian compact. In the first place it has served greatly to embarrass the insurgents and so-called Progressives who are of the President's party, but who are not with the administration, and whose cry has been for lower tariff duties. Now that they are given an opportunity to realize, in part, the reform principle for which they have assumed to contend, they are found, with a few exceptions, as stubbornly opposed to that principle as the most reactionary Stand-patter. As a reason for their opposition to the agreement they set up the plea that the farmers, whose interests they would guard, might suffer unmindful of the fact that if there is to be reciprocity with Canada it must be by the admission from the Dominion of agricultural products, since Canada is not a manufacturing country.

Did the President seek to put the Insurgents in a hole by his Canadian agreement, and to even up with them for the attitude which they have maintained toward his administration, and for their refusal to come into the old fold and be good? Whether he did or not, that has been one of the results of the Canadian agreement. Again, conceding that the President has acted in a patriotic endeavor to accomplish a much to be desired undertaking,—and the Democrats acknowledge that Canadian reciprocity is much to be desired—the question arises as to whether it did not have coupled with it a political purpose other than that stated, of calling the hand of the Insurgents.

Mr. Taft's party in Congress has failed to accomplish, under his administration, any good purpose which was expected and demanded of it, and its power has been revoked. Mr. Taft realizes that he is to be his party's standard bearer again in the campaign of 1912. Even if, as will doubtless be the case, there will be efforts made to deprive him of that honor, by others ambitious to reach the White House, it will nevertheless be incumbent upon him and his organization to go out and demand and get for him a re-nomination. Otherwise, his administration would be an acknowledged failure,—a failure admitted by his own party. Hence, Mr. Taft must have an issue; he must have some results accomplished and accredited to his administration, and done in order He must show something to give him any ground upon which to ask for a renewal of his lease of office.

With a record of legislation already repudiated by the people, there stands out nothing to which the administration of Mr. Taft can lay claim upon which to base an appeal for continuance beyond its present term. He can hope to derive no political advantage from the legislative enactments of a Democratic Congress, unless it should be a negative advantage from the possible blunders or mistakes of the incoming House,—a possibility which the Democracy will seek to prevent.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Maurice Burke is visiting in Providence.

—Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Miss Ruth V. Twombly will sail for Europe in June.

—Barge Long Island City has arrived for the Newport Coal Company, with a cargo of carbonette.

—Mrs. C. J. Isley, with her son, who has been visiting her mother, has returned to Fort Banks, Mass.

—J. S. Kahler, superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, is in Boston today, attending a conference of life insurance men.

—Mrs. William J. Underwood left today for a visit to Alabama City, Ala. Mrs. Albert M. Myers, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Underwood, returned today to Chicopee, Mass.

—Miss Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by Mrs. William S. Shepard and Miss Maude G. Shepard, has arrived at Palm Beach, Fla., where she will remain through the present month, having taken apartments at the Hotel Poinciana.

—Miss Margaret Parkhurst Stevens of this city, a student at the Women's College, Brown University, is an alternate in the team representing the Junior class in the debate this evening with its senior team, on the question: "Resolved, That industrial education (not vocational) should be introduced into the elementary schools of Providence." The team of which Miss Stevens is a member will take the affirmative side.

DO NOT READ CIRCULARS.

Printed Briefs Advocating Legislation Unnoticed by Congressman.

Senators Flint and Beveridge Sought Nothing From Taft When Quitting Public Life.

[Washington Correspondence of The News.]

WASHINGTON, March 7.—That people interested in legislation do not understand that it is next to impossible to obtain consideration for many measures, even when they are considered vital to the government, is shown in the pressure that falls upon Senators and Representatives during the closing days of a brief session.

Large printed briefs and circulars were received daily telling Congressmen that this or that measure is of great importance and should be passed before Congress adjourned. Oftentimes the measures referred to are altruistic or paternalistic, requiring scientific research, or perhaps embarking upon new and untried pathways. All these matteres are sent in as if it were supposed Congressmen had time to examine them at a late day in the session.

If people really want matters considered or defeated in Congress they should send some one to interest the members because there are so many other things to look after that the briefs and circulars find their way into waste baskets.

When Senator Warren had charge of the agricultural bill in the recent session Senator Hale took occasion to use his sharp stick on the Weather Bureau. Just what complaint he had was not clear, but he thought the weather men were guessing too much. In the midst of Warren's explanation Senator Bailey injected this query:

"Does the Senator think the weather could change its mind like folks?"

"Not as rapidly," replied Warren, and further along he gave an explanation which a great many thought pointed toward Hale. "Undoubtedly," said the Wyoming Senator, "when the wind is 'sou'-southeast' and a man has not yet had his coffee and he meets a disagreeable person on the street he is not so affable as he is later in the day when the wind has changed to the south and his bodily wants have been properly cared for."

"The Senator from Maine ought to be satisfied with that explanation," said Bailey.

Senator Flint is one of the few Republican Senators going out of the Senate who did not feel undue pressure from the White House in regard to measures which the President wanted to have passed. He did not expect, and would not take a federal office. Senator Beveridge was another. The Indiana Senator was not only not an aspirant for an office, but he knew full well that he could not get one.

"I have been in the Senate more than three months," said Lafe Young of Iowa, "and have not yet been assigned to any committee. As my term expires when the Iowa legislature adjourns I would rather like an extra session in order to get a chance to be given a few committee places."

Senator Young is the only Republican Senator serving in place of a dead Senator who did not get committee places. The Democrats were careful to give all their new Senators committee assignments. Young has the distinction of being the only man to serve throughout a session of Congress without being on a committee.

Whatever else fell by the wayside, the Senate and House did not neglect their dead. Although it has been an extraordinary session on account of the many men who died before or after it convened, yet both the Senate and the House found time to pay tribute to the men who had passed away. The House utilizes Sundays for this purpose, but the Senate took time in the midst of heavy work for eulogies.

Up to the last Senator Scott made every possible effort to have the Sullaway pension bill passed by the Senate. He made several stirring appeals to the Senate to allow it to come to a vote. On one occasion he said:

"I would like to close my career in the Senate by doing this great act for my old comrades of the Union army."

"But," said Senator Bailey, who had opposed the bill, "while we would like to see the West Virginia Senator round out his career in a blaze of glory, $55,000,000 a year is a little too high a price to pay for it."

Senator Sutherland of Utah says that it is only a question of a short time before women will vote in all the Western states. He expects to see California and Oregon on the Pacific coast, follow Washington in the adoption of women suffrage and that the new states to be, New Mexico and Arizona, will also adopt the same course.

Senator Sutherland represents one of the five states where women have the right to vote. None of the men representing these states has any objection to equal suffrage, and most of them are its earnest advocates.

Arthur W. Dunn.

TAFT MAKES RED NECKTIES POPULAR.

[Washington Times.]

The President may not be conscious of it, but he has made red neckties popular. A few days ago the national bird blossomed out in a crimson tie of the gayest hue. He exhibited a great deal of it across the top of his ample breast, and no visitor to the inner office of the White House escaped the fire impression he made. Now they are all talking red neckwear at the White House. The attaches, the newspaper men, and the official callers are preparing to fall in line. In a few days the haberdashers will feel the effects, and maybe new orders will be given.

It was generally thought in official circles the Champ Clark, Speaker-to-be, had a monopoly on red ties. He has been famous for years for the brilliance of his collection, and he had fore jealous of his unique distinction. But the Missourian's tastes have not been important enough to initiate fads. That is the difference between being President and just a plain Congressman.

SPRING MEDICINE.

[Life.]

A favorite spring exercise this year is to run down and look at the canal. It does the liver-saddened winter-workers good to inspect an honest job. Three hundred and sixty millions is all that Colonel Goethals intends to spend on that canal, and he asks for only about three years more time to build it in.

Go early while the cuts are still a-cutting and the dams a-building. The show is not going to be open much longer.

WORKING THE OSEIRION.

Exploration of Hidden Chambers Reveals Treasured Instruction in Egyptian Beliefs.

Professor Thomas Whittemore, who departed in January to join the staff of explorers for the Egypt Exploration Fund at Abydos, cables his first report from Cairo. The camp is engaged in excavating the Oseirion. The details of the clearing are of absorbing interest. Just as at Deir el-Bahari Mariette's operations left an enormous heap of refuse 45 feet in depth dumped on the middle platform, the "birth terrace," as his legacy to the fund, so at Abydos the zeal in clearing the temple of Seti led him to pile all the debris of his excavation within the temenos at the rear of the temple, thus burying the most unique monument in Egypt under tons of rubbish to the depth of 40 feet—a second burdensome legacy to the fund! A force of trained men are making exhaustive efforts to free this wonderful hypogeum from the windblown sand of the desert, the remains of the Roman period and Mariette's archaeological additions.

The existence of the Oseirion has long been known. In 1902 Professor Petrie made a trial working. He located a subterranean edifice with a sloping passage 200 feet long, without determining its terminations. He found the sandstone pavement of the great hall 41 feet below the surface of the desert. This stately gallery measured 34 feet in length, 15 feet in width, with a height of 17 feet. There were three doorways, one leading to a south chamber; one to the sloping passage on the east; one to a north chamber. The west wall is divided into three parts vertically; the portion to the left contains a colossal scene of the vivification of Osiris; the middle portion registers the chapter of "Knowing the names of Osiris;" the right-hand portion is occupied with the figure of Merenptah, the accepted Pharaoh of the Exodus, standing before a heaped-up table of offerings, making an offering of incense. The Romans quarried away the stone-facing of the east wall so that any decorations which may have been there have perished. Professor Petrie has given one vanishing glimpse of rich sculptures, unique inscriptions revealing records of the mysteries of Osiris. He named the wonder place the Oseirion; then re-filled its chambers with the all-protecting sand to preserve their precious records.

In 1903, when Miss Murray and Mrs. Petrie arrived to undertake the work of recovery by themselves, the sloping passage looked a long trench. They entered on their enterprise with the certainty of a long-inscribed passage to be cleared and copied and its terminations to be found. They directed the work and governed their camp of laborers and went about with candles and matches in their pockets, pluckily trying through the deep rubbish to find roofing stones over the main hall and an opening through which to squeeze into those alluring depths. From their observations it was learned that all the roofing stones were gone; like the wall facing they had been quarried away by the Romans. One cracked lintel alone remained. That and Strabo's description show how the vaulted passage existed spanned by single stone beams, a truly imposing structure. In the search for the roofing stones the sloping passage was found to lie in the axis of the temple of Seti and to lead to the rear wall of the temple itself. Chambers and halls were found to exist, impressing places of worship.

Such is the present search's inheritance in the Oseirion. No one can anticipate the revelations to come from the sloping passage and possible other apartments. Once again those hidden inscriptions of the great hall and chambers are yielding their treasured instruction. Today all may stand among the initiated of Egypt's priesthood; what was imparted in secret is now declared openly; the very stones speak. More is known of the esoteric belief of ancient Egypt than the average Egyptian citizen in ancient times ever knew concerning his own faith. It was only to be expected that one day should be found at Abydos this special plan of worship of its dominant deity, the great "Judge of the Dead." That this hypogeum should be a part of the temple dedicated to the worship of the dead, with special apartments for the celebration of the Osirian rites, is very natural and fitting. A line drawn through the temple of Seti and the desert pylon to the royal tombs passes through the sloping passage and across the centre of the great hall, thus showing that both were dedicated to the same worship.

The south chamber is sculptured on the east, south and west walls with the one hundred and forty-eighth chapter of the book of the dead. This is a rare chapter, known only in three papyri, one in the Cairo Museum from the tomb of Amenhotep II, one in the British Museum of the twentieth dynasty and one at St. Petersburgh. Here, however, is the only instance in sculpture of this chapter. In none of these papyri does the king appear nor are the gods of the first seven qereres mentioned. Qereret literally means "cavern" but as 12 are treated it has the force of divisions of the night. That there is a very close connection between the hidden ritualistic service in these halls typical of the Am Duat, the underworld, and the ceremonies observed by the populace in the open desert above is at once apparent. In the representation of the twelfth division of the night we find 12 figures of osirified gods in shrines and we read: "The gods who are in their shrines upon the sand." Cut in the necropolis close to the tomb of Zet, re-used as the tomb of Osiris, were found four buried figures of Osiris moulded from mud. This is the Osiris of vegetation and generation. "Thou art praised, thou who rest on the sand, the Lord of the ground. The earth lies on thine arm and its corners upon thee from here to the four supports of heaven. Shouldst thou move then trembles the earth."

Thus sang the Egyptian psalmist.

The inscription upon the west side of the door within the Oseirion is represented as spoken by the King Merenptah, "true of voice." It may be the very invocation chanted by the priest in the ceremonial offering of the libation cups found in such numbers among the pottery in the desert. It is the "chapter of Coming Forth by Day", of "opening a road for the soul in the under world, and declares in part: "I have offered offerings in the fields of Aaru. I have made libations on earth and in the fields of Aaru. Hail, O gods, O ancestors, O Ra, lead ye my soul as ye lead the begotten of mankind with you, at the side of the soul of Khonti-Amenthu, Osiris, Lord of Abydos."

FOOD VALUE OF SEA MUSSELS.

A valuable food resource of the nation, which so far has not been developed, is to be found in the mussel beds, which extend on the Atlantic coast from Maine to North Carolina, and on the Pacific coast from Washington to the United States Fisheries laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass., in a bulletin entitled "The Food Value of Sea Mussels," says the natural beds of sea mussels are capable of supplying wholesome food to thousands of persons at the expense of but little trouble in collecting them. It is possible, he claims, to develop an industry in the marketing of mussels which may surpass even that of the oyster, and at the same time have no injurious effect upon the oyster trade. The sucess with which mussels may be canned and pickled, he adds, promises a good future for a new and profitable branch of the fisherins industry.

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Our line of percales is very strong comprising light and dark patterns. Over 100 pieces now ready for your inspection at

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Everything in Ginghams for all purposes from

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New Silk Shantung in the best shades for evening wear etc, at

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Is still going on and will be continued for a few weeks more. New bargains are constantly being offered.

WM. B. SHERMAN, JR.,
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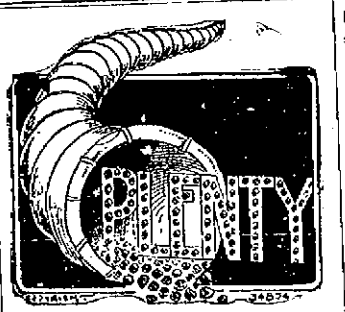
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of the kind you should burn awaits your delivering order.
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Mocha Cake,
Lemon Cream,
Chocolate,
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$20 up Round Trip from New York
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How to Avoid Contagion.
Scarlet Fever is prevalent. The use of a reliable disinfectant protects the household. The first thing at night pour into the traps of the closets, washbasins, sinks, etc., half a little Platt's Chlorides. Places where disease germs may develop, nooks behind plumbing and all spots that can't be reached by the scrubbing brush should be freely sprinkled with a mixture of one (1) part of Platt's Chlorides and ten (10) parts of water. This dilution costs less than 5 cents a quart. Do not neglect a liberal sprinkling of the cellar. To remove objectionable odors where sprinkling is inadvisable, keep a cloth or sponge moistened with the dilution mentioned. A little extra care just now may prevent much sickness and expense. Platt's Chlorides is an odorless, colorless liquid disinfectant which instantly destroys foul odors and disease-breeding matter. It is sold by druggists everywhere in full quart bottles, and is prepared only by Henry B. Platt.
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Our new line is now complete in all styles and grades. Chambrays, papers with cretonnes to match. Crown papers and cut out borders.
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SHORT LINE
—TO—
PROVIDENCE!
VIA
Newport & Providence Railway.
In effect Sept. 16th, 1910.
Cars leave Washington Square, Newport, for Bristol Ferry, Bristol and Providence—7:00 A. M., to Bristol Ferry only—7:50, 8:50, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M. 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50 P. M. 6:50 7:50 P. M. to Union street. 9:10 P. M. to Bristol Ferry, 10:30, 11:15 to Union street.
Cars leave Union Station, Providence, for Newport via Bristol Branch, N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R., 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15, A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15.
9:40 from Bristol Ferry to Newport, Theatre Trip leave Union Street 1:45 One Mile Corner, 7:55 arrive at Theatre 8:05 P. M.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Washington Square, Newport, for Bristol Ferry, Bristol and Providence, 8:50, 9:30, 10:50, 11:50, A. M. 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 7:50 P. M., 8:50 P. M. to Bristol Ferry, 10:30, 11:15 to Union street.
Leave Union Station, Providence, for Newport.—9:15 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M. 9:40 from Bristol Ferry to Newport.
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IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 8TH 1910.
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STEAMER CONANICUT.
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:10, 7:15, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 5:50, 7:30 P. M.
*Saturdays only
LEAVE NEWPORT—6:40, 7:40, 8:50, 9:50, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00, M.; 2:00, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, *11:00 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:45, 10:30, A. M.; 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:20 P. M.
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We Make a Specialty of Starch Work.
All our shirts are starched and ironed by hand.
Work called for and delivered in any part of the city.

WAGE CONTROVERSY SETTLED.

The Employes on the Wabash Railroad Receive Increase in Pay.

CHICAGO, March 8.—A wage increase of aproximately 10 per cent was granted engineers, firemen, trainmen and conductors on the Wabash railroad, in a settlement yesterday of a wage controversy. The Wabash was not included in the western roads which effected a wage increase in December, and the settlement is the first made by any road since the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, denying the road's increased freight rates.

MIDDLETOWN.

Many Present at the Excellent Turkey Supper Given by Men of the Methodist Church.

The threatening clouds of the early evening gave way to clear moonlight Tuesday, and though the men's turkey supper at the Methodist Episcopal Church was the third on the list for the winter there were many present Supper was served at 6:15 and 114 sat down to the first tables, four in number, arranged the length of the dining room. About 150 supper tickets were sold and there was an abundance of everything—turkey with all the fixings, including mashed potato, turnip, onions, corn meal dumplings, cranberry sauce, celery, rolls, pies of all kinds, and coffee. The waiters were Messrs. William J. Peckham, William Whitman, John Nicholson, Charles Peckham, R. Ellis Grinnell, Robert W. Smith, George Irish, Gardner and Rowland Peckham. Those who cooked the turkeys (150 pounds) contributed the onions, in all a bushel; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Chase cooked and prepared the mashed potato, over a bushel, donating also nine pies; the bushel of turnips was prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Grinnell, and the halfbushel of cranberries by Mr. and Mrs. James H. Barker.

Those serving "behind the scenes" were Arthur W. Chase, Alden, Ashton and Lyman Barker, Millard Smith, Walter Barker, Chester Brown, Edward J. Peckham, John H. Peckham and Nathan Brown. As has been customary in former years, the work was all performed by the men. The supper was excellent and the affair one of the most successful of its kind.

The entire church was open during the evening, and before and following the supper a musical program was given in the large Sunday School room by Miss Sadie I. Peckham, who was assisted in duets by Mrs. John H. Peckham. Newport was well represented in the gathering, also Portsmouth.

Mrs. William R. Hunter, superintendent of schools, by invitation of School Commissioner Walter E. Ranger, attended Tuesday evening a meeting of school superintendents in Providence.

Mrs. Robert W. Smith entertained this afternoon the Paradise Club at her home on Paradise avenue. The subject, "Civil War of the United States, 1861-1865," was presented by Mrs. F. de M. Bertram. Light refreshments were served.

Rev. Clayton E. Delamater left today for a short visit in West Bridgewater, Mass., to join his wife, who has been away about two months. Her mother, who has been ill, is somewhat improved and Mrs. Delamater hopes to return next week.

Mr. Russell H. Nevins, master at St. George's School, is to conduct the free lecture on Alaska to be given at the Berkeley parish house. The stereopticon will be operated by several students from the school. This is the second of these missionary lectures given here this winter. The first was presented by Mr. Harold N. Arrowsmith, on China, last month.

ARRANGING PRELIMINARIES.

National Polo Association Planning for Best Ponies and Men to Meet the Britons.

That the National Polo Association is not going to allow any grass to grow under its feet before the time for the international matches was in evidence at a committee meeting held in New York. The preliminaries to the campaign toward retaining the trophy were arranged. Everything possible is to be done to secure the best ponies and players in the country to represent America, and a committee was appointed to take charge of the matches, which will be started at Lakewood, N. J., March 18.

On this committee are H. P. Whitney, George J. Gould, J. E. Cowdin, Robert J. Collier, R. L. Agassiz, W. A. Hazard, H. L. Herbert, L. E. Stoddard and Alexander Brown. These men will have the picking of the ponies and men who will represent America against Great Britain. Every one who is known to possess a good pony will be invited to come down to Lakewood where he may play on his own mount or lend him to one of the strong candidates for the team.

Forty of Mr. Whitney's ponies were shipped to the New Jersey resort yesterday. The English ponies will leave for this country March 23, and it is presumed that the players will follow shortly afterward. This means that the Britons and Americans will be doing their preliminary work together at Lakewood in April. Of course there will be no matches with the visitors on one side and the home players opposing them, but there will be plenty of "scrub" games with the English and American players forming combinations together.

The English team will be headed by Captain J. Hardress Lloyd, who was in the Fourth Dragoon Guards, and among the players who have been invited to accompany him are Captain F. W. Barrett, Mr. W. S. Buckmaster, Captain L. St. C. Cheape, Mr. A. N. Edwards, Mr. R. N. Grenfell, Captain L. H. Mathew-Lannowe and Mr. E. W. E. Palmes.

Of this number all are soldiers, with the exception of Mr. Buckmaster and Mr. Grenfell, both of whom have already had experience at American polo. Mr. Buckmaster played at Lakewood with Captain E. D. Miller's Hurlingham team last spring, and Mr. Riversdale Grenfell was a member of Mr. F. A. Gill's Ranelagh team that took part in the Point Judith Polo Club's tournament at Narragansett Pier last August and won the American open championship.

Of the five soldier players named Captain Barrett belongs to the Fifteenth Hussars and Captain Cheape is a brilliant striker, who is the No. 3 of the First King's Dragoon Guards. At the beginning of last November he had an unfortunate polo accident in India, which resulted in a broken wrist, but he has now quite recovered, and last month represented his regiment when it won the Cawnpore tournament.

Mr. Noel Edwards is a brilliant young player, who is a subaltern in the Ninth Lancers. He was in England in 1909 and created a great impression by his dashing play. Captain Matthews Lannowe was for some years a brother officer of Captain Lloyd's in the Fourth Dragoon Guards, and deservedly has the reputation of being one of the best backs in the army. Finally, there is Mr. E. W. E. Palmes, who is one of the finest players in the Tenth Hussars, and has helped that corps to win the last four inter-regimental tournaments in India.

IN THE HAMMOND BOOKS.

[Continued from Tenth Page.]

fidence & Owners" is charged 25 cents for glazing compass twice; also $3 for "Gilding Name on head board." "Smack Decator & Owners" has an account; also "Schooner Walcot & Owners" and "Schooner Sarah & Hannah and Owners". "Sloop Mayflower & Owners" have accounts and "Wm. H. and I. Crandle" have a large one, including $235 for material, labor, etc., on "New brig", in (Dec), 1838.

John G. Ladd, in 1837, bought $14.25 worth of French glass, besides other glass and paint. The Directory says "Architect, Bath road, N. D. Sears," and gives John W. of New York, at the same address; also Sarah W., private school, near Barney, boards Bath road. No doubt this was the property, the large house on which was so many years uncompleted and which has recently been sold to a Jewish syndicate.

The Rhode Island Union Bank had an expensive sign, which was gilded at a charge of $20. H. Y. Cranston and Robert H. Cranston were distinguished citizens, Silas Ward and his floor "primed" and "marbled." Edward W. Lawton was a fine old Quaker gentleman who, in 1863, had an insurance office on Thames street, occupying a part of what is now covered by the Five and Ten Cent store. He was also a surveyor and it was said that he could measure a piece of property and mark down the figures correctly, from memory, after returning. He lived at the east corner of Washington square and Charles street, in the fine old residence, now on Charles street, which stands on ground formerly his garden. Odd Fellows' Hall now occupies the corner. He was lieutenant governor of the state and was always called "Governor Lawton."

Richard M. Staigg's name recalls one of Newport's famous artists and also a long and one of the hardest fought, cases in Newport court annals. The suit was about a piece of land on the Cliffs at Ochre Point, bought of William Beach Lawrence, by Mr. Staigg, who was not wealthy. There was a mistake in measuring, and the value rose. On account of the mistake, Governor Lawrence, who was wealthy and influential, tried to have the sale invalidated. The courts decided against him. He was able to make a long and determined fight, but Mr. Staigg would not give up and finally succeeded. He paid the balance due for the amount of land not included in his original payment, and was left in peaceable possession.

Rufus B. Kinsley was another noted man who patronized Mr. Hammond. The telegraph express connections, steamboat enterprise, etc., came with him. Simeon Dodge and others, of Block Island, bought stock which was delivered to Elder John S. Dill. Harvey Sessions is an old Newport name. Susan Whitmarsh of East Greenwich was a good customer and her account was a reference to Micah Spencer. Samuel Smith's name recalls one of Newport's old factories, which stood just east of the railroad track, on Poplar street. It was burned down, fire resulting presumably from locomotive sparks, and "Smithville" took its place. George C. Mason was another patron, also Job Peckham.

Abiel Spencer recalls the quaint little double shop, on Bridge street, part of which was run until lately by his son, George I. Spencer, and in something of the same way. Those old stores, where herbs were sold, had a perfume which lingers pleasantly in the memory. The elder Mr. Spencer had an addition on the east side, lighted by large windows, and attractive, too, where he made a wheelbarrow, or other article which required and received first-class material and workmanship.

George W. Norman, James V. Turner, the Narragansett Pier Company, all had accounts in 1837; and H. Middleton (for painting and lettering two fire buckets—50 cents) and "John Stevens the Mason," in 1838; also Peter Turner, who had two rooms painted, etc. Christopher G. Champlin has two accounts, one for "Homestead" and one for "Farm." Mrs. Thankful Tew and Amanda Green have accounts, in 1838. The latter died, at an advanced age, last June. Trinity Church has an account totalling 36 cents. Thomas Gould of Portsmouth did some business, and the First Baptist Church is charged 50 cents the settlement being by Isaiah Burdick. Pubi school No. 2 (1838), had a bill of about $38. Josiah Munroe, William Messer, Milton Hall, are some of the last well known names among the entries of that date.

January 1, 1849 an entirely different style was taken up—a combination of business and weather and local history, all carefully and distinctly noted, the weather having the two columns usually given to "carrying out" amounts in a ledger, at the right side of the page. Thermometer, wind and weather are noted. But one item of the local history given will be here mentioned—1849. January 12: "Ship Audly Clark hauled on the ways this day." These entries continue to March, 1879, and contain a mine of information.

LIVING UP TO HOUSEKEEPING IDEALS.

[Christine Terhune Herrick in Woman's Home Companion.]

To rise in the morning and get breakfast, to wash the dishes afterward, to do the bedroom work and sweeping and dusting, to prepare luncheon, set the table and clear it when lunch was over and wash the dishes used, to make ready the meat and vegetables and salad and dessert for dinner and then to cook that meal and serve it and remove its traces both in the kitchen and dining room, to clean silver, to polish brasses, to wash paint, to wipe windows, to handle the numberless details which are essential in no light task for a novice if she has housekeeping ideals and is determined to live up to them or perish in the attempt.

We had hardwood floors and rugs. A woman who did the washing and ironing came once a week for the heavy cleaning. She left the house in apple pie order, but, of course, it didn't stay so. Those floors had to be gone over at least every other day if they were to look at all decent and down on my marrow-bones I went with dust-cloth two or three times a week. Everything had to be wiped off with a duster every day, the stairs brushed down, and the paint on the doors washed.

All this I did and I hadn't the sense to put away the brasses and large silver pieces which had been among my wedding presents, or courage enough to allow them to grow black with tarnish. So I scoured and scrubbed and polished and tried to cook as if I had been a professional and have meals exactly on time and meet my husband with a smile and do a variety of other things which would have been much more wisely honored in the breach than in the observance. Every one who knew me expostulated with me, but I stuck to my guns until an attack of illness laid me low and a doctor's bill, which far exceeded the price I would have paid for reasonable service, helped to bring me to my senses.

LESS TIME IN VOTING.

Device to be Offered to Congress Which Will Facilitate Calling Roll of the House.

[Washington Star.]

An invention that will save to the House of Representatives one full legislative day out of every six—a comparatively simple yet ingenious device for accurately recording the vote of that body in less than one minute—will be offered to the government within the next few weeks, or at least contemporaneously with the opening of the Sixty-Second Congress. The adoption of this device, according to the inventor, will not only make it possible for the House to perform the work of seven days in six, but would disarm the filibuster of a most effective weapon—the 55-minute roll-call used to such advantage by Representative Mann in opposing the war claims measure.

The inventor of this mechanical plan to revolutionize the manner of voting is a westerner, secretary to a representative from one of the mountain states. He is carefully guarding his secret until his patent rights have been secured, and confidently expects to finish the few remaining minor details in time to offer his machine to the Sixty-Second Congress when it shall convene.

At present it requires 35 minutes to call the roll of the House. The new mechanism, its author asserts, will enable that body—even though twice its present size—to accurately record its will in less than one minute. Taking two roll-calls as a day's average during a session, and five hours as a legislative day, the use of the westerner's invention would mean a saving of six full hours a week in time, to say nothing of the "$10,000-a minute" expense of the lower branch of Congress. Following the adoption of this device, whenever a roll-call is demanded, the member will merely have to press an electric button to record his vote. In one minute from the time the roll-call is demanded the reading clerk will be in possession of the required totals, as well as a permanent written record of every member voting.

In an attic room in southeast Washington the inventor has installed a working model that seems to substantiate every claim made for his time-saver. Boxed under a strong table 3x4 feet, standing at one end of the room, is the electrical mechanism. From this table run wires to 20 imaginary desks at the other end of the room. At each of these desks are three buttons labeled "Aye," "Nay" and "Present." Under the table—used to represent the reading clerk's desk in the House—may be seen a large perforated metal plate and three small levers. The pressing of a button at any of the desks at the other end of the room will cause a small steel pin to protrude through the perforated plate.

The mechanism is controlled by the person at the clerk's desk. When a vote is desired to be taken the reading clerk uses the first lever to turn on the current, and announces the fact. The member then presses the button desired to express his will. As each button is pressed the steel pin corresponding to the button protrudes through the metal plate under the desk. When all have voted the clerk operates the second lever. This lever brings each metal pin in electrical contact with a tabulating device, and the three separate totals—"Aye" "Nay" and "Present"—are shown under a glass plate on the table. The operation of the third lever prints the name of the member voting on a large sheet of paper put in its proper place under the table by the clerk. These sheets are for the permanent record. The vote is taken, a permanent record made, and the result announced—all in less than one minute.

There is no more possibility of error in this method than under the present system, the inventor asserts. The electric button cannot be operated unless the member is sitting in his seat—his weight in the chair being absolutely necessary to establish a proper contact. This is done to prevent the possibility of another operating the voting mechanism in the member's absence. The current is under the control of the reading clerk, is on only for a moment, and only one button will register a vote, as further precaution against irregularity. It would be far easier for another member to answer to the name of an absentee, under the present system, than for some one to operate the button of an absent member, declares the inventor.

"We will offer the use of the machines to both the House and Senate without charge," said the enthusiastic westerner in discussing his plans. "We expect to make our money by leasing the machines to every state legislature in the United States as soon as the government demonstrates what they can do. I already have the assurance of all the capital needed to put the machines on the market, and am only waiting to more thoroughly perfect some of the minor details, and to get my drawings and specifications in shape, before securing the patent rights. Should the government decline to test my invention we will take it to some of the larger state legislatures first. According to the inventor, the principles of the modern adding machine and the cash register, combined from a study of the tabulating machines used by the census bureau, embrace the essentials of his revolutionary contrivance.

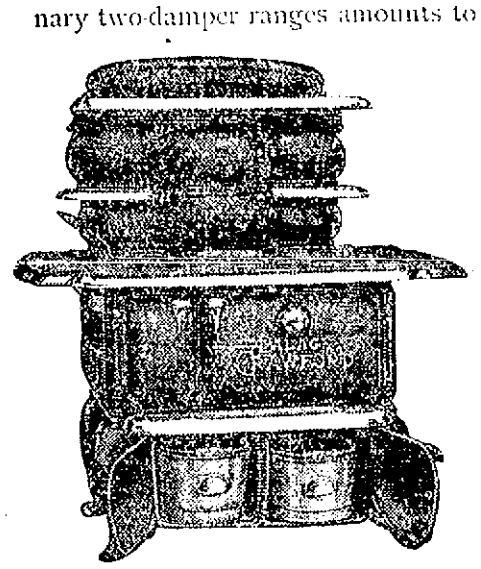
STUBBORN ECZEMA ON HANDS

"Some nine years ago I noticed small pimples breaking out on the back of my hands. They became very irritating, and gradually became worse, so that I could not sleep at night. I consulted a physician who treated me a long time, but it got worse, and I could not put my hands in water. I was treated at the hospital, and it was just the same. I was told that it was a very bad case of eczema. Well, I just kept on using everything that I could for nearly eight years until I was advised to try Cuticura Ointment. I did so, and I found after a few applications and by handling my hands well up that the burning sensations were disappearing, I could sleep well, and did not have any itching during the night. I began after a while to use Cuticura Soap for a wash for them, and I think by using the Soap and Ointment I was much benefited. I stuck to the Cuticura treatment, and thought if I could use other remedies for over seven years with no result, it deserved a fair trial with a severe and stubborn case. I used the Ointment and Soap for nearly six months, and I am glad to say that I have hands as clear as anyone. It is my wish that you publish this letter to all the world, and if anyone doubts it, I will give them the name of my physician, also the hospital I was treated at." (Signed) Miss Mary A. Bentley, 03 University St., Montreal, Que., Sept. 14, 1910.

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2-tenement house, near Broadway. All modern improvements.
Cottage on Warner street.
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COTTAGES FOR SALE.
2 on the Point,
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In 300-lb. barrels.
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HUDSON RIVER PIER EXTENSION.

Cunard Line Will Accept Facilities in New London if Obliged to Leave New York.

The recent report of the War Department engineers does not offer much in the way of an alternative to the Hudson River pier extension. About the only suggestion made in this connection is that the biggest steamships move their piers further up river, or else go over to South Brooklyn. However, in previous efforts to get the extensions allowed, the shipping people have thoroughly threshed out both these suggestions and have determined that neither is practicable. It is a comparatively easy thing for the army engineers to point to the northward migration of hotels and business, as conditions have changed on the lower part of Manhattan island. The difficulty with applying this theory to the present matter is that the Hudson River water front as far north as Seventieth street is pretty well taken up as it is, and the construction of 1,000-foot piers between Twenty-third street and Seventieth street would within a few years involve almost as much interference with river traffic as the project now threatens below Twenty-third street and the city's Chelsea improvement.

From Seventieth street to Spuyten Duyvil, save at a few points where recent encroachments of business have outstripped the efforts for water-front improvement, there extends the beautiful Riverside Park, one of the few civic accomplishments of its kind in which New York city can take real pride. Any proposal to encroach on that park, even if the alternative meant that the big new liners had to go much farther away than Montauk Point, would be resisted by every public organization in the city and would stand no chance whatever of adoption. To make the largest steamship docks at Spuyten Duyvil or above, at least 12 miles north of the city hall, is, of course, out of the question under any reasonable scheme of freight and passenger distribution. For, leaving the question of passengers out of consideration, the unloading of freight at Spuyten Duyvil would either mean costly and delaying lighterage back to the business district, or else would greatly complicate the already serious problem of bringing freight into the centre of Manhattan island, past the residential section, which occupies the central and northerly parts.

So far as South Brooklyn is concerned, the project of building piers for the largest type of liners, either now or in future, is hardly within the range of possibility. There is certain to be an important development of the South Brooklyn water front—indeed it is now going on and has been going on for some time—but this development embraces another kind of marine traffic. The coastwise steamships, those engaged in the South American trade and in trade to minor European ports have largely monopolized this territory, and with the opening of the Panama canal there is bound to be a further development of such commerce which will be of great importance. The only proposal looking to a provision for the largest size ocean liners, which the Board of Trade and Transportation projected some time ago, predicated the construction of a vast breakwater a half a mile off the South Brooklyn shore and a system of piers on the inboard side of this breakwater to be connected with shore by a passenger subway between the bottom of the harbor, and a system of lighterage for the handling of freight. However, the cost of such a project is almost prohibitive, particularly as it offers little better in the way of facilities for the giant liners, than a plan of anchoring near Bedloe's island and unloading freight to lighters at that point.

It appears, therefore, that unless the War Department yields to a repetition of arguments which have not heretofore impressed it the new liners of the White Star and Cunard companies will have to look elsewhere for their piers. Montauk Point is about the only spot, so far as New York is concerned. The Long Island railroad and the Pennsylvania railroad, its controlling interests, have pretty thoroughly come to the conclusion, as the recent purchase by the former of a mile and a half of water-front on Fort Pond Bay furnish abundant evidence. At the present time it is too early to make any definite prediction of what form the Montauk terminals will actually take. It would be possible to obtain any kind of an imaginative picture desired if one were to go to the real estate interests that have been backing this development. Great terminal storehouses and connecting railways, vast establishments for supplying and fitting out ships, massive drydocks and machine shops, and the accompanying city which must furnish living accommodations for the people who perform all these services are all conjured up easily enough from the substance of our dreams, but until some steamship company definitely decides to go to Montauk these developments will hardly be more tangible.

The mayor of New London and a delegation of citizens from that Connecticut city visited Charles P. Sumner, agent of the Cunard line, yesterday and offered, with the backing of the Grand Trunk, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Central New England railroads, to complete in a year terminal facilities adequate for the berthing of the 900-foot steamship for the construction of which the line has awarded the contract.

"We could get there sooner than we would in South Brooklyn," said Mr. Sumner, following the interview. "But if New York offered us facilities anywhere on the North River front between the Battery and Forty-second street we'd stay here."

THE ONLY JEW AT THE COURT OF VIENNA.

(Marquise de Fontenoy.)

With the death of Baron Albert Rothschild of Vienna there disappears from the Austrian court the only remaining professing Jew who was "hoffähig," that is to say, who formed part of the inner court circle, as distinct from the outer court circle. There are a number of dignitaries of obscure birth and plebeian origin who by reason of the offices which they hold and of the decorations and orders which they possess are invited to attend great state functions at court. But they are only present on such occasions by virtue of an invitation, and not as a right, and of course are absent from any of the more intimate court entertainments and ceremonies, which are restricted to nobles of both sexes who possess a sufficiently blue blooded ancestry, free from all plebian strain, to render them "hoffahig."

The only exception that the emperor ever made, as far as men are concerned, was in favor of the two sons of his former minister of foreign affairs and of the imperial house, Count Agenor Goluchowski, and of the late Barons Nathanil and Albert Rothschild. The emperor did this by means of special patents of "hoffahigkeit," which invested the two Rothschild brothers and the two young Counts Goluchowski with the same status and prerogatives at court as if they possessed the requisite 16 nobiliary quarterings.

MRS. WALKER'S CASE.

Continued from Second Page.

room in a small hotel. In Brooklyn, he said, the officers had a very gay time. They invited actresses to supper, and they used to kiss him good night if he did not feel like staying up with the others.

He said he had had treatment, and expected to have an operation. He also treated himself. Some letters from him to her, referring to this, were produced, parts being read. A prescription which she found in his pocket just before she left him was produced. He constantly referred to this (looked at it) for years. It went into the case unread. Witness saw Dr. Scott in Washington with Mr. Walker.

She has four children, aged from 9 to 14. She has given all her time to them. They were delicate, but are doing well. They have not had a day of sickness since she has had them; that is, since she left Mr. Walker. He always wished them to be kept away from him; said they were a nuisance. Witness thinks they are perfect. He has whipped them violently—always with a double-thonged whip. They are now perfectly happy. She could not live without them; thinks they would not live if taken from her.

His income should total $7,000 a year. His mother, he said, is unable to spend her income, it is so large. After her, the property is to be divided between the five children. He has done nothing for his children since their custody has been given to witness. She has a small income; her mother has assisted in paying expenses for them.

Mr. Burdick cross-examined. He asked as to two years' residence since leaving Mr. Walker. The Naval Training Station doctor told her she must go away at least for three months; no medicine could help her. Mr. Walker refused to let her go away and threatened to take her children from her. She remained for about 10 days; went to Mrs. Bachelier's, returned to the Station, then took her children and left Mr. Walker. The doctor was constantly asking her when she was going to take this rest. Only a few days before leaving the Station finally, did she make up her mind to leave Mr. Walker. It was when she learned that she could legally leave, and have her children. Her clergyman had read the copy of the letter (which was put in unread) and suggested certain courses of action to her, some years ago.

She left October 19, 1909. The children came from school to her, that day. Her actions should have told Mr. Walker something serious was going to happen. On returning from Mrs. Bachelier's, she took a separate room for the first time. Mr. Walker hardly spoke to her. There was a coolness. He showed severe temper all the time. She sent two of the three servants out, the day she left. She left them their wages for some time beyond that day.

She told Mr. Walker the children were "walking home." She frankly admitted that she meant him to think it was to the Station, so that she could go away. She signed his name to a permit, as the ladies do there, so that she could take her silver, her personal belongings and children's clothing from the Station. She took them in trunks. Witness expects to make Newport her permanent home and educate the children here.

At 5 o'clock the court interrupted and adjourned to 9:30 a. m. Wednesday.

LAST TESTAMENTS.

St. Louis Expert Declares Men Have Been Leaving Written Wills Since Adam's Time.

Virgil M. Harris, who is trust officer of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, and lecturer on wills at the St. Louis University, has written a book, the first in the United States, about last testaments. He thinks, from what antiquarians say, that Adam probably left a will. And ever since then men have been making written disposition of their property, to become effective after their deaths.

Not long ago William M. F. Petrie, an Egyptologist, unearthed at Kahum the earliest known written will. It was dated 45 centuries ago, and by it the testator settled his property on his wife Tem for life, but empowered her to dispose of it, and named a guardian for the infant children. "That will is so curiously modern," said Mr. Harris, "that it would be admitted to probate here today. It is witnessed in the manner prescribed by modern laws and is a clear cut document.

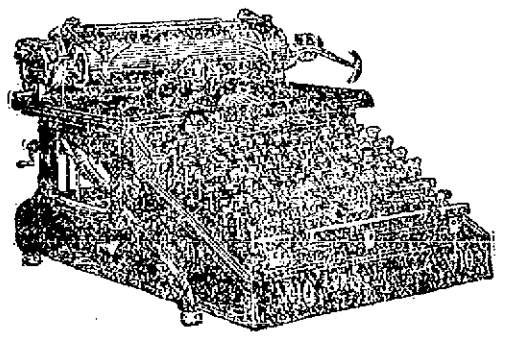
"The will, as we know it, originated in the Roman law. Caesar left a beautiful will. But there is reason to believe that the custom dates back to the dawn of human life. It cannot be doubted that Jacob left a will, for the Scripture records that Joseph 'received a portion above his brethren.' Sennacherib left a will 100 years before Christ, under which he bequeathed to various persons certain bracelets, ornaments and other objects of gold, ivory and precious stones deposited for safekeeping in the Temple of Nebo. Plato, Aristotle and Petrarch left wills of great length and sentimental beauty, and so did the poet Virgil. Part of the will of Columbus is preserved at Genoa. Martin Luther's will is under a glass case, in the Heidelberg library, and Napoleon's will, which was for a long time at the old Doctors' Common in London, is now in French custody. It is a well known document. Shakespeare's will is at Somerset House, London. It was taken there after the Doctors' Common was abandoned 30 years ago as a registry.

"The original of Washington's will is on file in Virginia, but there is a copy in Washington, and the records there contain a rich store of wills by great Americans. Robert E. Lee, curiously enough, freed his slaves by his will, written before the emancipation proclamation. So also did Thomas Jefferson. Chief Justice Marshall, Henry Clay, Patrick Henry and John Randolph. P. T. Barnum's will is one of the longest on record and is printed in pamphlet form.

"Brigham Young's will provides for 19 wives and more than twice as many children. Florence Nightingale, declining the distinction of burial in Westminster Abbey, bequeathed her body for dissection in the interest of medical science and disposed of her medals and decorations, her pet cats and her parrot. Lincoln and Grant died intestate, although Lincoln's estate amounted to $100,000—a large amount in those days, and surprisingly large, one would think, for Abraham Lincoln to leave. During the battle of Trafalgar, Lord Nelson wrote a codicil to his will, requesting the British government to care for Lady Hamilton, but the request was ignored and she died in poverty on French soil.

"Wills written in rhyme have been successfully probated in many instances. Writers of fiction are fond of making wills. Dickens portrayed the foibles of elderly people in making wills in his 'American Notes,' and he displayed an accurate knowledge of testamentary affairs. When death overtook that prince of jokers, Don Quixote, he exclaimed:—'And now to jesting, bring me a confessor to confess me and a notary to write my will.' There is a will in 'Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde' and a child's will in 'Little Women.' And who can forget the will of old Nortier in 'The Count of Monte Cristo?'"

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The carpenter frequently gets an order over the telephone—maybe it's for storm windows; the roof leaks, or other repairs are needed at the family residence.

It's the man with the telephone who gets the order.

The local and long distance Bell Telephone Service enables the business man to fill rush orders.

PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO.
Contract Department
142 Spring Street.

LEAKY ROOFS.

If your roof leaks cover it with Regal or J—M Asbestos Roofing. These are made from the best materials obtainable, the Regal is guaranteed by a $8,000,000 concern, the 1-ply for 5 years the 2-ply for 7 years and the 3-ply for 10 years, the Asbestos needs no paint or coating for its protection and is the only absolutely fire-proof ready roofing. Samples and prices gladly given.

Amatite. Asbestos Shingle
Tarred Roofings.

S. W. COGGESHALL, 201 THAMES ST.

FERNS.

We have some exceptionally large and nice Ferns, Boston & Whitmani, which we are selling very cheap.

SEEDS.

Our new and reliable seeds from the celebrated seed house of J. M. Thorburn and Company, have arrived and we are able to fill your wants for early plants.

HOUSE HOLD GOODS.

We carry at all times wash boilers (both tin and copper), tubs, (galvanized, fibre and wood), all sizes. Coal Hods, Ash Sieves, all kinds of Tin and Enamel Ware, Nickle, Enamel and stone tea and coffee pots. "Mail Boxes." We have a nice one for 50c. Sleds from 60c. up. Skates from 65c. up.

H. L. DEBLOIS.
Telephone 963. 80 Broadway.

Wall Paper.

Some of the most artistic effects in wall paper are simple in character and moderate in price.

The fact that we are making a special feature of Alfred Peats "Prise" Wall Papers is sufficient assurance that the styles are the latest and quality the best.

Samples and estimates cheerfully submitted upon request.

Alfred H. Cornell,
Decorator,
Paper Hanger,
Phone 1805. 40 South Baptist St.

THE NEWPORT JOURNAL
is especially adapted for mailing.

MILLINERY.

SCHREIER'S.
143 THAMES STREET.

GREAT MILLINERY SALE.

Choice line Trimmed Hats, $1.50, $2.98, $3.00.
This is Half the Original Cost.
Untrimmed Hats 25c.
Satin Hats 98c.
Beavers $1.98

Bargains at Schreier's.

M. E. TOBIN,
MILLINERY PARLORS,
204 Spring St.
1 door south of Congregational Church
Phone 1245.

Beauty and Economy

walk hand in hand with that one soap—Pears—which has continued its successful course in the service of beauty for over one hundred and twenty years. The special properties which soften and beautify the skin

You'll Find Always in

the famous Pears' Soap—and only in Pears. It enables women to have lovely complexions and keep the skin in a constant condition of perfect health. Its cost is low enough for anybody. So while beauty is increased and complexions helped it is best for beauty and economy to use

Pears' SOAP
15c. a Cake for the Unexcelled.

John Gillies,
SLATE, TILE AND GRAVEL ROOFER.
The slate that has been tested by time. Estimates furnished on old or new roofs. All work guaranteed.
Office and Yard: 352 Spring Street, Opposite Howard Street.
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Telephone connection.

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UPHOLSTERING
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DRAPERY WORK
In all its Branches.
Furniture Stored, or Packed and Shipped to All Parts of the World.

J. W. HORTON & CO.,
42 Church Street.

MATTRESSES
Made over.
Upholstering,
Furniture Covering.

W. F. SPINGLER,
BELLEVUE AVENUE.
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OLD NEW

EVERY TIME YOU STOP
To change your near sight glasses to put on the pair to see at a distance you inconvenience yourself unnecessarily!
The better and convenient way is to wear glasses fitted with Kryptok Invisible Bifocal Lenses, the Near and Far Lense in ONE with no dividing line!
Can we furnish you with a pair?
L. N. VAUGHAN,
Manufacturing Optician,
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PAINTERS and DECORATORS.
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15-17 FRANKLIN STREET.

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This is What Will Happen to



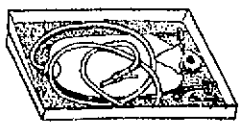
"Cheap John" hot water bottles after having been used a few times

We sell the good kind, and they will outlast a dozen of the "Cheap John" kind.

The One Great Objection



To cheap family syringes is that they are always getting out of order and invariably turn out as a poor investment. Better pay a reasonable price and get something that can be depended upon. OUR KIND always gives satisfaction.



Home Industry.

Newport Corn Remedy,
Manufactured by
J. B. Pendegress & Co.

It stops the ache and pain and is a safe, prompt, efficient and sure remedy for corns and callouses.

FOR SALE BY
John M. Callahan,
Druggist, 106 Broadway.
SOLE AGENT.

Your money's worth in every instance is what you get when you purchase your sundries here.

Kalkman's Pharmacy,
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WRIGHT & HAY,
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The most reliable Prescription Service
The purest drugs and chemicals, and Courteous Treatment
Prompt Delivery.

Cotton's Prescription Books.
—AT—
Cole's Pharmacy.
302 Thames St.

ATTENTION!
Progress toward perfect health cannot even begin without having a healthy stomach and the system must be free from all blood disorders.
Downing's Dyspepsia Tablets
Make pure blood and relieve all troubles arising from a disordered stomach by digesting the food.
A Large Package for 25c.
DOWNING BROTHERS,
Pharmacists.
42 and 44 BROADWAY.

YELLOW PINE AND MAPLE FLOORING.
A. & H. G. HAMMETT,
Lumber, Hardware, Sewer Pipe, Cement, Brick, etc.
319-321 Thames Street.

The prime essential of the successful want ad medium is that people who advertise in its columns shall get results.—Printers' Ink.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation at general housework, by an experienced girl; would prefer to sleep at home. Address Box 9, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN.
Apply at the Hess-Leys Co.

LADY OR GIRL WANTED each town, to do pay spare time, copy names for advertisers, cash weekly. Stamp for particulars. Am. Adv. Bureau, Sanborn, N. H.

WANTED—100 men and women, all ages, as extra people in Madame X. Apply stage door, Opera House, 10 A. M. Thursday.

WANTED—Boy to do errands and work in store. Address Box 4, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Housework by the day or week; also mending and darning. Address Box 2, Daily News Office.

AGENTS WANTED—Women—Big profits, every house wife buys, special inducements sample box 10c. Write at once. Miyamoto Incense Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

LADIES EARN $3 a day making sofa pillows; sent anywhere prepaid; beautiful pillow 14x14 free with outfit; full instructions, advice, etc., 10c. No postal cards answered. Harvey Co., 413-69 Columbus, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Only few weeks required. Wages after first month. Steady position guaranteed. Write for catalogue. Moler's Barber College, 207 Bowery, New York City.

GENERAL WANTS.

WANTED—French lady desires pupils. Would go to private houses, or takes at home, 32 years' experience. Apply 2 to 5, Madame Helena, 8 Spring street.

BARGAINS IN STOVES. A large assortment of new and second-hand heating stoves from $2.50 up. Call and examine them. The I. X. L. Company, 126 Broadway. Tel. 1605.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A white dog; short ears. Return to 50 West Broadway and receive reward.

FOUND—An opal stick pin and a Springfield Y. M. C. A. Training School pin. Owner can have by proving property and paying charges. 125 Broadway.

LOST—Saturday morning at railroad station on or Washington square, small green covered book entitled (Edinburg Express). Please return to 20 Ray street. Reward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A large second-hand safe, in good condition. State size and price. Box 28, Daily News Office.

ANGORA CATS.

Mating season now on. Orange and white also black kings. For particulars Tel. 2515. R. 2, P. O. Address Melville Branch, Newport, R. I. Lone Elm Cattery, Braman's Lane, So. Ports.

FOR RENT, ROOMS AND BOARD.

In the Daily News Building.

There is a front office in the Daily News building and a connecting one which will be rented together or singly. They have good light, steam heat and care of janitor and tenants have use of lavatory.

Apply at Daily News Counting Room.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Modern improvements; steam heat. Rooms from $1.50 a week and up; meals if desired.

WM. HANSON, Prop.,
22 Prospect Hill street.

TO LET—25 acres land for pasture. Apply to Wm. E. Coggeshall, Melville Station.

TO LET—Furnished room, with steam heat and all improvements. 34 Bellevue street.

TO LET—Cottage at No. 12 Bliss road; all modern improvements; range in the kitchen. J. A. Barker, 346 Thames street.

TO LET—10-room cottage, corner Malbone road and Channing. Modern improvements. Possession March 10th. New six-room tenement, 6 Channing street; modern. Possession March 10. Apply to H. W. Smith, 4 Channing street.

WANTED—Small cottage or tenement, must have modern improvements and be in good locality. Address, with descriptions and price. Box 45, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Cottage with large yard, on Brandt street. Apply 12 Van Zandt avenue.

TO LET—Lower tenement at 52 Levin Street. Inquire of John Nelson, Barker Bros. & Co.

TO LET—New store, 340 Thames street; 30 feet front, 65 feet deep; set bowl and closet; concrete cellar. Apply J. A. Barker, 346 Thames street.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
Mrs. N. McMahon
10 John street near Spring.
First-class help supplied at short notice. Tel. 945.

MRS. HODGSON.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
54 Broadway Opposite City Hall.
ENGAGEMENTS WANTED.
Tel. 788.

FOR SALE.

ANTIQUES FOR SALE—Curley maple table with six chairs, mahogany and bird's-eye maple table, mahogany chairs, Davenport, divans, mirror, clock clock, some oil paintings, prints, frames, Windsor chairs and spinning reel. For particulars address Lock Box 65, Wickford, R. I.

FOR SALE—15 pairs best Homer pigeons, extra fine squab raisers, 1 pair sold for $20. Four pairs big, beautiful, pure white kings, $4.50 pair. Guaranteed. I. R. K. in every way. Also 3 2 story tenement houses. Seen at 15 Hairey street, city.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, Buff Orpingtons $1.50 per setting. Rhode Island Reds $1.00 per setting. Both of the very best winter laying strain. 30 Second street.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

ONE ON DARTMOUTH AND
ONE ON SUMMER STREET.
The Barker Building & Realty Co.
105 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE,
Plot No. 28 in the **Island Cemetery.**
Address Box B, Daily News Office.

AUCTION SALE

Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
AQUIDNECK HALL, 83 MILL ST.
Goods received daily (except Thursday). Cash paid for all kinds of household goods.

Lower tenement to let off Broadway, all modern improvements.

W. F. ADAMS, Auctioneer.
Tel. Hall 927. House 1318.

TROOPS MOVING WITH SMOOTHNESS.

[Continued from First Page.]

a part of the "system" of the Diaz government, and that as such his suggestions in reference to a cessation of hostilities are of little value. The revolutionists, Dr. Gomez said, will not lay down their arms until the Diaz regime is overthrown.

"In regard to damages suffered by foreign interests," says Dr. Gomez in his statement, "the revolutionary party desires it to be distinctly understood that when it shall have assumed control of the federal government it will hold itself strictly responsible in accordance with the requirements of international law, for full compensation for all such damages."

NEW YORK FORCES BUSY.

General Grant Receives Orders to Move His Men South Tonight.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Orders were received this afternoon by General Fred D. Grant, commander of the Department of the East, to move the troops in his department designated for the Mexican border, tonight. The 2,500 soldiers recruited for this service from Forts Hamilton, Totten, Wadsworth, Slocum and Governor's Island, have completed their preparations for departure and will entrain at Jersey City, whence they will proceed to Newport News, Va. From the Virginia seaport the troops will board three transports to Galveston, Texas, whence they go to El Paso. The troops have been given field rations.

Coaling of the United States cruisers Tennessee, North Carolina and Montana proceeded rapidly off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, this afternoon, and they will probably sail tonight. Transport Dixie sailed this morning for Philadelphia to take on marines for southern waters.

The military and naval service in New York and vicinity today gave ample evidence that there would be speedy compliance with the mobilization orders which reached them so unexpectedly yesterday. First to respond with an actual movement, perhaps because first warned, a force of 200 marines was assembled at an early hour in the marine barracks at the Brooklyn navy yard ready for transfer to Jersey City and entrainment for Philadelphia, where they will join the force of marines en route for Guantanamo, Cuba. Transport Dixie, now at the navy yard, had steam up ready for a speedy start for League Island, where it is expected she will be utilized for the conveyance of part of the marine detachment to southern waters.

Down the bay, coal was still being piled at a great rate into the armored cruiser fleet, the Tennessee, Montana and North Carolina, but it was hardly expected that they could complete the coaling operation, in time to leave before some time tonight. Their coal supply had run low during their recent cruises. Full supplies of ammunition and provisions are already on board.

At the headquarters of the army Department of the East, on Governor's island, from which department 2,500 coast artillery men will be utilized as infantry in the Texas operations, it was said this morning that no marching orders had as yet followed yesterday's instructions to have the men in readiness for instant movement south. Preparations, however, are now at an advanced stage and orders for a start in the mobilization movement were expected at any time. Transport Dixie got away from the navy yard shortly before 9 o'clock and steamed down the bay for her destination.

First of the naval detatchment to leave was the range ship Lebanon, which weighed anchor and put to sea early this forenoon. Other units of the fleet division, which besides the armored cruisers are supply ships Celtic and Culgoa, hospital ship Solace, the repairship Panther and naval tenders Patapsco, Patuxent and Yankton, were expected to get away at any time.

LONDON INTEREST AROUSED.

Concerned in Mobilization of American Army at Mexican Frontier.

LONDON, March 8.—The mobilization of an American army at the Mexican frontier has excited great interest on the part of London politicians and commercial interests, but all are still in the dark as to whether the movement is for political or purely military reasons. The foreign office denies that the British government suggested the action taken by Washington, but the officials speak in such diplomatic terms that their statements are not necessarily convincing. There is little doubt expressed by the public and the newspapers that the political situation in Mexico caused President Taft's strong move, but it is questioned whether this government had any share in the matter.

So far as any extension of the power of the United States on the American continent is concerned, it is doubtful that such an outcome would be popular with the British public just at this time. The talk of the future annexation of Canada has created a prejudice on this side, and this prejudice is just as strong against the political situation in Mexico caused States, generally, at the present time.

Dealings in American stocks today indicated that the Stock Exchange did not consider the security of the country was seriously threatened. Mexican bonds remained unchanged, as did Southern Railway shares. Mexican Railway stocks ordinary fell 2¼ points, first preferred 1¾ and second preferred 1¾. These have always been of a speculative character. Mexican National Railway shares, which dropped several points recently, fell off ¾ today.

Miguel Covarrubias, Mexican minister to Great Britain, is exceedingly annoyed over the reports that foreign intervention in Mexico was possible. Such an outcome would be wholly unnecessary, he said.

"All Mexico is absolutely tranquil," he declared today, "except for a number of marauding bands which are making raids in the extreme north among inaccessible mountains, and these the government is holding in check. Any steps taken by the United States to patrol their own frontier will be welcomed as preventing insurrectionary movements from the United States across the border. This can be the only object of that government, which is perfectly aware that the most of these movements originated in the United States, where Madero still carries on his propaganda.

"There cannot be more than a half-dozen British subjects in the region where the bandits are operating. There are many Americans there, but the authorities on the spot are able to take care of all foreigners. As a matter of fact, the revolutionary leaders in the United States are themselves most anxious that no foreign interests shall be endangered."

Weetman Harold Miller Pearson, M. P., head of the contracting firm of S. Pearson & Son (Ltd.), which is the British concern having the greatest interests involved in the situation in Mexico, asserts today that he did not regard conditions there as in any way alarming. He said: "We are constantly in receipt of cables from Mexico, which suggest that the disturbances are merely brigandage. We have not heard direct from the affected area, but hear constantly from Mexico City."

F. S. Pearson, president of the Mexico Northwestern Railway Company, who is now in Mexico City, replying to cables from London, wired today that the situation in Mexico had been unchanged for the past two weeks. President Diaz is in his usual health. Mr. Pearson says the explanation of the American mobilization generally accepted at the Mexican capital is that the move has been taken in response to a request from the Mexican government that the United States put a stop to the supply of arms and ammunition which the rebels are receiving by sea and across the frontier.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

No Advice Sent to Ambassador Bryce at Washington from London.

LONDON, March 8.—This evening the foreign office authorized the announcement that no instructions of any kind had been sent to Ambassador Bryce at Washington, from London in regard to events in Mexico.

CALLS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

General Keifer, Although 74 Years Old, Ready to Take Field Again.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—General J. Warren Keifer, veteran of the Civil and Spanish-American wars, and lately a member of Congress, was among the callers at the White House today. General Keifer declared he was ready to raise the field for the third time, even if he is now 74 years old. The movement of troops was a topic of conversation among all the callers at the White House, but no information of any sort was obtainable from President Taft or from the executive office. There was a report at one time that the President might find it necessary to return direct to Washington from Atlanta, where he will speak Friday. This was denied at the White House, however, and it was said that the President will go from Atlanta to Augusta, to rest for a week or two before the assembling of the extra session of Congress.

LIMANTOUR IN NEW YORK.

Mexican Ambassador Due Here to Discuss Present Situation.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Jose Ives Limantour, Mexican minister of finance, who reached here last night from France, where he negotiated a $50,000,000 Mexican bond sale, left his hotel this morning and went downtown where it was said he would confer with several bankers. Senor Limantour was quite communicative last night, saying that Mexico needs no aid in keeping peace or protecting foreign interest within her borders, but today sent word that he could not be seen nor would he have anything to say. He left word at the hotel office that he would not be back until late this afternoon.

Senor De La Barra, the Mexican ambassador at Washington, is due here this afternoon and will join in conference with Senor Limantour on the Mexican situation.

PROGRESSING NORMALLY.

Prince Adelbert Ill With Mild Attack of Appendicitis at Kiel.

KIEL, Germany, March 8.—Empress Augusta Victoria arrived here today, to assist in nursing Prince Adelbert, who is ill with what is described as a mild attack of appendicitis. This morning Dr. Knoke, the naval staff surgeon, who is in charge of the case, said the prince's illness was progressing normally. The empress, accompanied by Dr. Zuenecker, remained at the bedside for several hours today.

REDUCTIONS IN DIVIDENDS.

Decreased Net Earnings of Roads Cause of Cutting the Payments.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The directors of the New York Central Railroad today reduced the quarterly dividend on the company's share to 1¼ per cent. This is a reduction of ¼ per cent from the previous quarter.

The directors of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, which is owned by the New York Central, today declared an extra dividend of 6 per cent.

A dividend of 2½ per cent was declared on the stock of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad Co., which is controlled by the Lake Shore Railroad. The directors of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie voted an increase in the capital stock of $4,200,000. The reduction in dividend of the New York Central had been foreshadowed for several weeks and was practically without influence on the market. Decreased net earnings due, it is said, to increased labor cost and heavy outlays for terminal improvements, are reported to be the cause of the dividend reduction.

TAFT EXPECTED AT ATLANTA.

Many Northerners Attend the Southern Commercial Congress.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8.—Two thousand business men of the South had arrived here this morning, when the opening session of the Southern Commercial Congress was called to order by President John Parker of New Orleans. At the meeting were northern men, successful in business and official life, who have come to this meeting, to hear of the progress the South has made "since the war." Among the northern visitors will be President Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, and several cabinet officers.

ABOUT $425,000 INVOLVED.

Hearing on Petition of Executors of the Will of Mrs. Ole Bull Continued.

PROVIDENCE, March 8.—The hearing on the petition of the executors of the will of Mrs. Ole Bull, widow of the famous violinist, regarding the appointment of her daughter, Mrs. Olea Bull Vaughan, as custodian of the Rhode Island assets, was continued today until Friday, by agreement of counsel for both sides. Mrs. Vaughan was appointed without the knowledge of the executors, Parker & Thorpe of Boston, who are contesting it. About $425,000 is involved.

BOND ISSUE PASSED.

Slow Headway Made in Counting Ballots Cast in Seattle Election.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 8.—Slow headway is being made in counting the ballots cast in yesterday's municipal election. Returns from the precincts counted up to an early hour today indicate that the proposition to issue $850,000 bonds to construct and operate a municipally owned street railway, on a north and south trunk highway, carried by an overwhelming majority. It is certain that a reform council has been elected to the new body of nine members, the three so-called liberal candidates having been left hopelessly behind.

PEACE AGREEMENT ACCEPTED.

Dr. Beltran Elected Provisional President of Honduras.

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, March 8—Dr. Francesco Beltran, who was agreed upon last week by the peace conferees as provisional president of Honduras, was elected yesterday by congress as premier designate, or first vice president of the republic. This is a full acceptance by the congress of the conditions of the peace agreement and Beltran becomes the constitutional, as well as provisional president of the country, immediately upon the resignation of President Davila. Rafael Lopez Gutierrez was elected second designate by the congress, which means that in event of the death of Beltran he will succeed to the presidency.

Do Your Savings Earn Four Per Cent? Are Your Investments Absolutely Safe?

Any amount deposited in
THE ISLAND SAVINGS BANK
Draws interest from the first of each month.

THE ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
38 Washington Square.

Savings Bank of Newport.
INCORPORATED A. D. 1819.

Wm. H. Hammett, President.
G. P. Taylor, Treasurer.
H. G. Wilks, Assistant Treasurer.
Wm. P. Carr, Secretary.

Deposits - - - -	$8,502,728.86
Guaranty Fund - - -	500,000.00
Other Profits - - - -	257,216.89

To those entrusted with large sums for investment, the reputation and integrity of the concern with whom they deal is most important.



KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
BANKERS
115 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
56 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Big Sacrifice Sale!

Starting Saturday, March 4, we shall offer at sacrifice prices every article in our entire stock. Greatest opportunity ever given to the ladies of Newport. See our handbills for full particulars. If you did not get one at your home just come in and ask for one.

Remember this sale begins Saturday, March 4.

Do not fail to ask for tickets on the Silver Tea Set.

THE LEDDY CO.,
SPECIALTY SHOP,
Sherman Building, 140-142 Thames St.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Our Capital of $3,000,000, Surplus of $3,000,000, and total Resources in excess of $50,000,000, make this company one of the largest and strongest financial institutions in the country, and insure to every depositor, large or small, absolute security combined with the highest quality of banking service.

Newport Branch,
303 THAMES STREET.

Insist on Your Bank Living Up to Its Pledges

All right—but let us remind you to live up to your own pledges of thrift and economy and have your own bank account.

Best of all, be assured that the bank you select for your needs meets every requirement of service and character.

A little investigation will determine this for you. Worth while, surely?

AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Tel. 1096, 1097.

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS,
33 Bellevue Avenue.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

We execute investment orders of all kinds, from one share up.

We also deal in inactive securities, both local and otherwise.

MASSAGE AND CHIROPODISTS.

DR. E. C. HOLLOWAY.
Foot Specialist and Electrolysis.
Ingrowing Nails, Hair Moles and Warts removed. Treatment painless. Massage. Open evenings.
Tel. 841 Office 70 Spring St.

FOR SALE.
500 Lilac Trees
For spring planting; all sizes, some extra fine specimens. Also funeral work and cut flowers and plants very reasonable in price.
A. BRANDT, Florist,
32 Van Zandt Ave.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 8, Wall Street.—The market opened with, American Beet Sugar 44⅝, American Smelting and Refining 74⅜, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 106, Canadian Pacific 217⅜, Chesapeake & Ohio 82⅝, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 120⅛, Erie 28½, Great Northern Ore Certificates 59⅜, Interborough-Metropolitan preferred 52, Missouri Pacific 56¾, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 32¾, New York Central 106¾, Northern Pacific 123¼, Reading 154⅞, Rock Island 29¾, Southern Pacific 115¾, Union Pacific 172½, United States steel 70⅛.

10—Uneasiness over the Mexican situation resulted in unusual weakness of the stocks of the National Railways of Mexico, when the market opened today. Both the first and second preferred dropped 1 point. The general list was inclined to heaviness. American Agricultural Chemical lost 1 point, United States Steel and New York Central ⅜, and Reading and Southern Pacific ¼. Atlantic Coast line advanced 1 point.

11—The market reached a slightly lower level and trading was unusually dull for the first hour. The fertilizer stocks were weak. American Agricultural Chemical lost 2 points, Virginia Carolina Chemical 1¾, and American Cotton Oil 1.

Noon—Lack of demand for stocks caused prices to decline during the morning trading, and even at the lower figures there was little business. Uncertainty as to the outcome of events in Mexico restricted trading. Announcement of the declaration of a lower dividend for New York Central, than has been paid in the previous four quarters, added to the weakness of the general list. New York Central, which has been weak for several days, in expectation of the reduction, yielded to 105½, a loss of 1¾. It made a quick rally of 1 point and then went off to 105⅜. Reading, Union Pacific and Wabash preferred were forced 1 point under yesterday's close and other leaders also lost large fractions. Bonds were steady. Money on call steady at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 to 4½ per cent. Exchanges $278,934,-642; balances $12,416,936.

[Furnished by Hornblower & Weeks —33 Bellevue Avenue.]

March 8, 1911.

	Closing.
Amalgamated Copper	61⅝
Am Car & Foundry	53
Am Locomotive	37½
Am Smelt & Ref	74⅜
Am Woolen	25⅝
Atch Top & San Fe	106
Atlantic Coast Line	120
Baltimore & Ohio	102⅝
Brklyn Rap Trans	78
Canadian Pacific Ry	217½
Chesapeake & Ohio	82⅝
Chic Great Western	27
Chic Mil St Paul	119⅝
Chic & Northwestern	144
Col Fuel & Iron Co	32⅝
Consolidated Gas	140⅝
Corn Pfd	81½
Erie	28
Great Northern pref	123⅛
Gt Northern Ore	59
do pref	51⅝
Lehigh Valley	171⅝
Mo., Kan & Tex	32⅝
Missouri Pacific	56¾
National Lead	53½
N. Y. Cent & Hudson	105⅞
N. Y. Ontario & West	41½
Norfolk & Western	105⅝
Northern Pacific Ry	122½
Pennsylvania R. R.	125⅝
Pressed Steel Car	33
Reading	154⅞
Rock Island	29
Southern Pacific	115
So. Ry.	26
Union Pacific	171⅝
Utah Copper	41
U. S. Rubber	41
U. S. Rubber 1st pfd	112
U. S. Steel	75⅜
U. S. Steel pref	118½
Va Carolina Chem	67
Wabash	17

BOSTON MARKET

Copper Range	60
Gal & Hecla	485
Greene Copper	5⅞
E Butte	12⅛
Miami	19⅝
North Butte	28⅝
U S Frult	155⅛
Nevada Cons	18⅜
Utah Cons	11⅜
Swift	102⅜
Am Tel & Tel	144⅜
N Y N H & H	150
U S Smelters	41¼

If anyone away from Newport desires to keep thoroughly posted in all the news of his home town both great and small let him subscribe to

THE NEWPORT JOURNAL
—AND—
WEEKLY NEWS.

The paper contains each week several pages of HOME NEWS that no one at all interested in Newport affairs can afford not to know.

Subscriptions at $2.00 may begin at any time.

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The best range sold in every respect.

Sole Agent,

Wm. K. Covell,

168 Thames Street.

DON'T QUARREL With Your Watch.

Probably your watch isn't to blame, it would keep good time if you would let it.

Every watch needs cleaning, regulating and a little repairing now and then.

You can't expect a watch to keep good time forever without any attention.

Bring your watch to us when there is anything wrong with it. We keep only the **MOST SKILLED WORKMEN** and guarantee to repair any watch made. **As it should be repaired** and at a reasonable cost.

HERRMANN,

JEWELER, 204 THAMES ST.

Abram Almy Co., Coal and Wood.

173 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 957.

Canned Fish.

Kippered Herring, large tins .....18c.
Kippered Herring, small tins .....10c.
Columbia River Steak Salmon, large tins .....22c.
Columbia River Steak Salmon, small tins .....14c.
Red Alaska Salmon, tall tins .....13c.
Shrimp, dry pack .....25c.
Shrimp, net pack.....15c.
Lobster, star brand, the very best, large cans .....50c.

JAMES H. DRURY & CO.

243 and 245 Thames Street.

Spanish Mackerel, Shad and All Native Fish.

BURLINGAME & CARRY.

HUDSON RIVER Blue Crushed Stone

For paths and driveways.

J. K. SULLIVAN

"Meet Me at Barney's."

The right principle and the perfecting of every mechanical detail makes the

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A perfect musical instrument.

VICTORS from $10.00 to $100.00.

VICTROLAS from $15.00 to $200.00.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE,

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JAPOORA CEYLON TEA

Which comes in airtight pound canisters, at 35c a pound?

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO

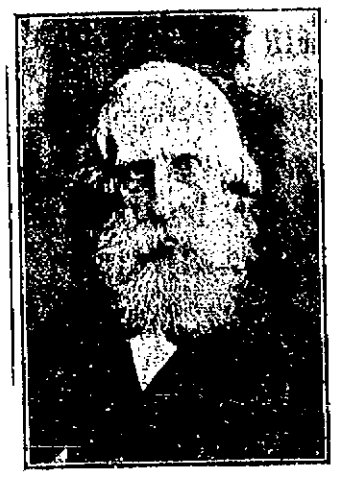
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Telephone 62 and 63.

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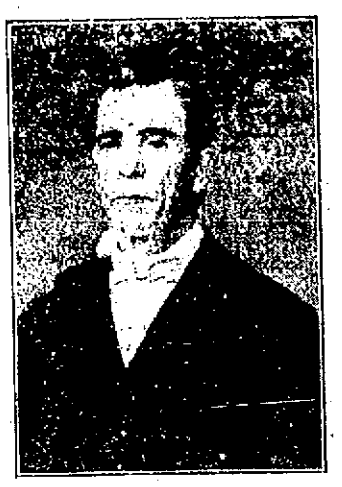
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MOSES BARLOW,
(still living at the age of 92).



JEREMIAH GOODSPEED.



HENRY Y. CRANSTON.

RELICIOUS NOTICE.

KAY CHAPEL—Union service tonight 7:30 p. m. Preacher Rev. William F. B. Jackson of Providence.

SOCIETY NOTICE.

WEBNAT SHASSIT TRIBE, No. 6, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Wednesday Evening, March 8.

REV. MR. VINTON'S LECTURE.

Speaker on "Western Women in Eastern Lands" to Introduce the Jubilee Meetings.

Not the least of the many interesting features to be anticipated in connection with the jubilee missionary meeting to take place in Newport this month is Mr. Vinton's lecture on "Western Women in Eastern Lands," preceding the all-day meetings, and really an introduction to them. Introductions in books are generally skipped, and one would often choose to skip them in other cases, but this lecture should not be missed, voluntarily or involuntarily. It is something to be borne in mind by men, as well as women, though it is the women who are conducting the remarkable series of meetings connected with missions which, beginning in the West, is now coming to a close in the East.

The lecture has been prepared by request of the central committee on the unified study of missions, and is based on the text-book of the same name used for study this year in nearly all the different branches of the church, written by Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery, who is to be one of the speakers during the coming meetings. It is profusely illustrated with both colored slides and moving pictures, reproducing the story of a missionary's life as it is lived in non-Christian countries, where the beneficent influences of christianity are beginning to take hold powerfully upon the life of the people.

There will be on view scenes from the non-Christian women in their suffering and degraded condition, contrasted with those who have come under Christian influences; pictures of the babies of the East in their home surroundings, always attractive as babies, but differing greatly as they grow up under Christian or non-Christian influences; also, pictures of the evangelical, educational and medical work which the women of the West are doing for their sisters of the East, so that the spectator may gain an almost better conception of what Christianity is accomplishing than if he were traveling through the countries.

Mr. Vinton himself is a missionary, and so were his father and grandfather before him. Therefore this lecture, one of several which he gives on life in non-Christian countries, is the result of personal knowledge and he speaks whereof he knows.

ROOSEVELT'S SWING AROUND THE CIRCLE.

Ex-President Roosevelt started today on a tour of the country, a veritable swing around the circle, which will consume six weeks and take him through the South and Southwest to the Pacific coast. He will return via Chicago and reach New York April 16.

His program is full. While he is scheduled for speeches, dinner, automobile and horseback rides, visits to colleges and universities and the like, he expects to renew acquaintances with many present and former governors and mayors, and other prominent men throughout the country, as well as to make numerous personal visits.

One of the features of his trip will be a visit to the Grand Canyon of Colorado, on which Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, and Miss Cornelia Landon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Horton Landon of New York, will accompany him. The women will not make the entire trip, but will meet Colonel Roosevelt at Albuquerque, N. M., and then will go to Santa Barbara, where Colonel Roosevelt will join them to bring them back to New York with him. Mrs. Roosevelt's trip will be entirely private, and she will not appear at any of the public affairs which her husband will attend. She will lunch with the widow of ex-President Garfield in Pasadena.

THE THAMES STREET ALTERATIONS.

The new Hall & Lyon store is being closed in. Originally it was announced that the Washington Square side was to be all glass, to make a big showing, but now it is to be half closed in, to give shelving room, with plenty of glass at the corner.

At the Aaron building two feet has been cut off the front to widen the sidewalk and take the old building line. While the exterior front is still under construction, in the rear the finishing is going on and by the aid of night work is ready for the receiving.

The old Langley & Sharp building has had an addition of more show window space, and the R. S. Barker building is to have a reconstructed front. The glass has been set in the new front in the Music Hall building.

SUPERINTENDENT LULL EXPLAINS.

Delay in Paying Teachers Continuance of Custom Under New Conditions.

Bills for Supplies for Gate Keepers Threaten to Exhaust the Incidentals Fund.

The Board of Aldermen had a rather interesting session Tuesday evening, Mayor Boyle presiding. As it was the monthly meeting, which is one which no one seems to remember is held, it was expected that as usual there would be nothing doing, but there was.

First came Superintendent of Schools Lull to talk about the time teachers receive their pay. He came in as the meeting was about to start, and as he had a meeting at 8:30 and the board could hear him first as well as any time, he took the opening. Mayor Boyle explained that complaints had come to him that the teachers were obliged to wait right on ten days for their pay after the pay rolls had been approved by the board. The board thought it well to call on him to learn the facts.

Mr. Lull replied that for the past 27 years, which was as far back as he looked, the regular pay day for teachers for the Thursday following the first Tuesday of the 10 months in which the school is held, the teachers receiving their pay in 10 instalments instead of 12. This was because the City Council met on the first Tuesday of each month and passed the bills. It was only within a short time that the school department had learned that the pay rolls could as well be passed by the board at any of its Thursday meetings. Since this was learned, and he agreed that the school department had perhaps been a trifle slow in learning it, the finance committee of the School Committee had changed its meeting time to Wednesday, in order to put the pay rolls in for Thursday's meeting. This would help to even things.

As a matter of fact, the delay in paying teachers had been felt by every one. Mr. Lull said he was as anxious to receive his money as any of them, and it affects him just as it does the teachers. He had looked over the reports for the past year and found that once they received their pay on the exact date, three times on the day before and the average for the rest of the year was 4.7 days behind. This was on account of the way the first Tuesday in the month fell. Under the new arrangement, which has been in effect for several months, of having the pay rolls at the Thursday meeting, there would be a change this year.

In regard to paying the teachers in the superintendent's room, he said this was merely an effort to expedite matters and make it easier for the city treasurer. So far as the payment is concerned, the School Committee is through when it approves the pay roll; it is then up to the city treasurer to pay the money.

Mayor Boyle suggested that the city treasurer is able-bodied and perhaps it would avoid some talk if he did the paying. He said that when people have a grievance, or think they have, the mayor is sure to hear the complaint. Mr. Lull said he knew what that was, from the complaints which came to him, about which he had nothing to do. The interview closed pleasantly, everything having been explained in a satisfactory manner.

The monthly bills were then examined and the following amounts were ordered paid from the several appropriations named:

Board of Health	1,211.80
City Asylum	$124.97
Fire department	971.39
Highways and bridges	549.41
Police	175.78
Paupers and vagrants	107.62
Public parks	56.70
Public schools	1,092.82
Agassiz fund	322.90
Mayor's office	13.50
City clerk's office	17.67
City Treasurer	180.35
Tax collector	106.93
Probate office	6.50
Tax assessors	1.33
Council and aldermen	124.72
City Hall	466.05
Elections	5.00
Water supply	2,503.00
Weights and measures	3.35
Building inspector	91.66
City engineer	1.00
Inspector of plumbing	.00
Inspector of milk	21.00
Hospitals	212.52
Cemeteries	50.00
Lighting street &	2,821.34
Prisons and reformatories	146.91
Miscellaneous charities	33.00
Dog fund	66.00
Touro Synagogue fund	66.80
	$12,101.00

Incidental to going over the bills, the board ran into a case which called for immediate attention and investigation, certain bills for supplies for

[Continued on Second Page.]

"IT MUST BE GOOD."

We have delivered this winter thousands of tons of the famous

"GILT-EDGE" COAL OF PENNSYLVANIA

And the answer has always been "It was good, the best I ever used." "Duplicate the last order, coal was fine." Have YOU used this coal? Try one ton and you will order another from

THE PERRY COAL COMPANY,

FAST BUT OFTEN ROUGH.

St. Joseph's Wins from Galahad, Showing Good Passing and Shooting.

Tuesday evening the St. Joseph's five defeated the Galahads by the score of 34-22 in a fast game, marred some times by rough work, on account of the small playing space, both teams traveling the limit. The hall was crowded to its capacity long before the play started, as this was an important game for St. Joseph's, since if they lost the Tabs would have been tied for first place.

The work of the St. Joseph's team was good, their passing and shooting being excellent, and at no time did the Galahads have a chance, as they were on the short end in both halves. The Galahads did not seem sure of their easy open shots, as many times they were under the basket with a free chance but failed to score. The backs of the St. Joseph's showed a decided improvement, as they fed the forwards well, and if they were covered shot the ball themselves. Williams was the high scorer for St. Joseph's securing five baskets, while Connerton and Kenny were next with four each.

In the first part of the first half both teams seemed evenly matched, but as soon as the St. Joseph's struck their gait they ran the score up, the record in this half being 16-9. The second started fast, but once the St. Joseph's started their passing game it was all over, and again they came out in the long end, 18-13. Robinson was the high scorer for the Galahads, with four baskets to his credit. The sides:

St. Joseph's	Galahads
Williams, r. f.	l. b., Wernquest
Kirwin, l. f.	r. b., Fludder
Connerton, c.	c., Curtis
Meehan, r. b.	l. f., Robinson
Kenny, l. b.	r. f., Gibson

Score—34-22. Baskets—Williams 5, Connerton 4, Kenny 4, Meehan 3, Robinson 4, Curtis 3, Gibson 2. Goals from fouls—Meehan 1, Williams 1, Robinson 1, Curtis 1. Referees—McMahon and Harvey. Timers—O'Connell. Time—20-minute halves.

Another series in the tournament has been completed, between the Tabs and the Tigers. The Tabs won three games both the home games, 31 to 15 and 20 to 4, and one of those in the armory, where the scores were 14-20 and 18-17. The total scores for the series were Tabs 92, Tigers 65.

Four of the 15 series of games have now been finished. Three more series will close next week, five the following week and three during the last week of play.

The Pages of the Order of Sir Galahad defeated the Crescents, the score being 13 to 5. The line-up was as follows:

Crescents.	Galahad Pages.
Nash, r. b.,	r. b., Stenholm
McCarty, l. b.,	l. b., Luth
C. Moriarty, c.,	c., A. Gustarfson
Leary, r. f.,	r. f., Farrant
B. Moriarty, l. f.,	l. f., Johnson

Goals from floor—B. Moriarty 2 Nash 2, Gustarfson 4, Farrant 4, Johnson 2, Stenholm 2. Goals from fouls—Gustarfson 1, C. Moriarty 1.

CLOSING ENTERTAINMENT.

Music and Monologues by the Eastern Concert Company in Y. M. C. A. Course.

Previous to the closing entertainment in the Young Men's Christian Association course, Tuesday evening, General Secretary Chapin spoke of the excellence of the course and of the deficit consequent upon giving five entertainments instead of four, as heretofore. The balance from last year, however, will make good the deficit, and Mr. Chapin announced that the course next year will consist of four entertainments.

The Eastern Concert Company—Carl Webster, violoncello, Antonio Gerardi, violin; J. Albert Baumgartner, pianist; Belle Temple Priest, entertainer; Adella Johnsen, soprano—gave a high-class entertainment, each number being of a high order. The first, trio, "First movement", Rubenstein was followed by "Paria", Arditi, sung by Miss Johnsen, who gave as an encore "Good-Bye Summer." Mr. Gerardi played well "Polonaise," Wieniawski, his encore being an exquisite composition, "Meditation," (Thais) by Massenet. Mrs. Priest gave an entertaining original monologue, "At the North Station," her encore being Eugene Field's wind poem. Mr. Webster played Servais's beautiful "Fantasie," responding to an encore, and Mr. Baumgartner gave "Rigoletto," Verdi-Liszt, and as an encore Liszt's "Liebestraum."

Miss Johnsen sang "The Garden Scene" from Gounod's "Faust," in costume and with action, to good effect. Mrs. Priest gave another amusing original monologue, "Richard at the Piano," and the program was brought to a close with a trio, Saint Saens.

Miss Johnsen has a powerful, yet musical voice; Mrs. Priest is natural and effective, and the musicians are true artists.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The newly-elected president, Clark Burdick and the board of governors of the Miantonomi Club Tuesday evening completed the organization for the year by the election of the following officers and committees:

Vice President—William B. Vernon.
Secretary—William J. Cozzens.
Treasurer—Asa B. Kennan.
Auditors—Edward A. Sherman, Abner L. Slocum.
House Committee—Asa B. Kennan, Arthur B. Commerford, George N. Buckhout.

IN THE HAMMOND BOOKS.

Large Number of Additional Names of Newporters Recorded.

Many of the Old-Time Vessels Sailing from This Port Carried Accounts.

Another article is required to speak at all adequately of more of the leading Newport names, and of names of vessels, found in the old Zenas L. Hammond books; indeed, some of the men deserve more space than can be given in any article.

The account of William Hunter awakens thought. There is paint, oil and labor for the house on the Point, doubtless the fine old Colonial residence at the foot of Elm street, on Washington, where the Chevalier de Ternay died and the first course of medical lectures in America was delivered. Then there is mentioned the house occupied by R. J. Taylor. This would appear to be the building now owned by the Red Men, the south store of which used to be Taylor's pharmacy, and the north R. H. Stanton's grocery. The name of Dr. Hunter also comes to mind, and Samuel Whitehorn was a well known citizen.

There are more vessels—schooner "Pocahontas" and sloop "Resolution". Robert Seattle, presumably high sheriff of Newport county is charged for painting a bureau, and painting and lettering a sign. Brig "Laurell" had quite an account. Clark Weaver and Obed King are good old Point names; Mr. Weaver is credited by groceries. Samuel Hopkins is a name long honored here.

Elijah Sherman recalls the milk business carried on at Sherman's wharf, where now the "Bee Hive" stands. There was what would perhaps pass for an old farmhouse there; in fact, the Directory of 1863 gives his occupation as farmer, with residence rear of 93 Thames street. In this connection it might be said that in recent years (possibly even yet) the old dairy could be seen in the rear part of the building occupied by William Sherman & Co., corner of Whittier avenue and Thames street.

There is a charge against the Newport Asylum (1836), and under the name of Stephen Gould charges which seem to relate to the estate later occupied by Mr. Hammond, for the "Benhett estate" is mentioned, and J. Dunham. Sloop "Jane" has a short account, and "Washington Van Zandt" and "Cambridge Gardner" set one to thinking.

David Braman and Southwick & Eldred have rather large accounts, while Miss Elizabeth Shearman, school mistress, had one of 17 cents. Eleazer J. Read bought by wholesale; the 1863 directory gives his name as a painter and glazier, corner Spring and Touro. Moses Barlow is a name yet here. Anthony Manuell is found under date of 1836; he is credited with children's hats, $4, and three fowls, $1.25. Simon Newton, Jr., has an account, with credit for coal, $75.88. Sloop "Pourtsmouth" has a charge, and the familiar name of Christopher Fry follows.

Under the name of "Augustus Bush" is recorded: "1836, September 5th. Hired and this day took possession of Store No. 2 Colonade Row at one hundred and thirty dollars per year."

"Isaiah Goodspeed" reminds one of Jeremiah Goodspeed, or "Jere," as he was generally called, who was also in the paint business, long after 1836, setting a fine example to those who were better equipped to wrestle with the world; for he had but one good leg, the other being a straight wooden one—a round piece of wood fastened to his knee and extending to the ground. Even so he was more lively in going about than many, and he was a very useful citizen in many ways. He was an auctioneer, and, moreover, having had the small pox, he was in demand whenever it re-appeared in town, which was much oftened than in recent times. He was employed to watch outside the house, wherein was the small pox patient to see that there was no one going in or out.

James N. Caddington recalls a family whose name is not now to be found here. In 1853, and for years after, there lived on Church street, in the house which was later made a part of the Hazard furniture warerooms, (the southwest chamber was used by the late Ellen Godbold, an artist and expert wood carver, who married the daughter of Mr. James L. Hazard, senior member of the firm) some of the Caddington family, including Mr. Charles B. Caddington, a blind musician, who gave piano lessons.

In 1837 "Ship Audley Clark and Owners" had a charge, for paints, oil and labor, of $214.48. The bill was paid inside of two months and a discount of 1½ per cent was made. Smack "Hope & Owners" has a modest charge for verdigris, etc. Charges against "Sloop Caroline & Owners" include four flour barrels, at 22 cents, bought on account. Schooner Paragon and owners has a small charge. Brig Florida has items and ship Mechanic and Owners recalls memories. "Sloop Superior and Owners of Providence" and "Sloop New York of Providence and Owners" appear, also brig "Echo & Owners" ($161.93); schooner Liberty, sloop Victory, sloop George, "Schooner Farmer's Return & Owners", "Schooner Two Sisters, Capt. Bennet," "Sloop Hero," "Sloop Victory," "Schooner Concord," Sloop Emily and Washington" and "Sloop Charles of Providence and Owners."

"Sloop Rienzi and Owners" did a good deal of business, on the book, and recalls a familiar name along the water front. "Brig Gov'r Coddington & Owners" has an account in which George Engs is mentioned. "Brig Con-

[Continued on Seventh Page.]

A SCORE OF MARINES SENT.

Otherwise the Local Army and Navy Stations Not Called Upon for Troops.

The first evidence of the war scare struck Newport Tuesday afternoon, when orders were received at the marine corps barracks for a detail for the regiment of marines which is being assembled at League Island, Philadelphia. On the Fall River Line steamer were dispatched two sergeants, two corporals and 15 privates. As usual, it is the marine corps which is in motion first, this body for years having shown great mobility, and the last call on the local barracks was complied with by embarking men within a few hours of the receipt of orders. As customary, the men packed up their belongings and placed them in storage at the barracks, wearing the clothes for this climate at this time of the year and carrying a campaign outfit for a more southern temperature.

No orders arrived this forenoon, but Major Moses in command of the barracks stated to The News that, while there were left here himself and another officer and 60 men, it would not be surprising if there was a great depletion in their ranks in the near future. There have been three marine officers on duty at the War College, but two of these have been ordered to the front.

Commander Hourigan of the Training Station, when asked if the war scare had resulted in any orders being received at the Station followed the example set in Washington and had nothing to say.

Captain Dwyer, adjutant at Fort Adams, in reply to a query from The News if there was anything doing there, nothing had been heard there except what was gleaned from the papers.

At the Torpedo Station there are no orders which suggest that they have anything to do with the present activity of a part of the naval forces.

CONTRACT FOR TORPEDO STATION LAUNCHES.

The award of the contract for two launches for the Torpedo Station has been made to the Electric Boat Company of Bayonne, N. J., for $8,140 for the two. This was expected when it was seen that this company was near the bottom bidders. At the same time, it is felt among those acquainted with launches that the boats when built will not give the 12 statute miles per hour of speed for which the contract calls. It will not make much difference if they do not, but that is what the other bidders were figuring on, giving the speed called for in the specifications. Their bid also included an offer to have the boats finished in 40 days, which probably was another inducement.

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HEATING AND COOKING APPARATUS,

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NEW BOOKS.

Broad Highway By Farnol.

Robinetta By Kate Wiggin.

Manual of Gardening By L. H. Bailey.

HART,

202 Thames Street.

Tel. 304.

Carr's List

THE ADVENTURES OF A MODEST MAN, by Robert Chambers.
ROBERT KIMBERLY, by Frank R. Spearman.
A GREAT MAN, by Arnold Bennett.
THE SECOND WIFE, by Thompson Buchanan.
MAUD BAXTER, by C. C. Hotchkiss, author of Betsy Ross.
THT LURE OF THE ANTIQUE, by Walter A. Dyer.
THE MARKS OF A MAN, by Robert E. Speer.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING

New Merchandise —AT— Bargain Prices.

A recent fortunate purchase from one of the largest ladies' Undermuslin Manufacturers on a

STRICTLY CASH BASIS

Has put us in a position to place before you garments of the best quality, style and finish at a saving in price to you of about

1-3 OFF REGULAR PRICES

Ladies' Fine Nainsook Night Gowns - - - 69c

Low Neck and Short Sleeves with ruffle of dimity embroidery and heading. Regular value $1.00

Ladies' Fine Muslin Drawers - - - - 25c

With plain tucked and lace edged ruffles. Regular value 39c.

Ladies' Cambric and Muslin Drawers - - - 50c

With 5-in. flounce fine cut work embroidery. Regular value 75c.

Ladies' Extra-Size Cambric and Muslin Drawers - 50c

5-in deep ruffle cut work embroidery. Regular value 75c.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Slips 50c

Fine Lawn, lace trimmed. Colors pink, blue, black and white. Regular value 69c.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Extenders - - - - 25c

Made of fine cut work embroidery. Lace trimmed. Regular value 39c.

42c LADIES' CORSETS 42c

100 Pairs Fine Sateen, Long model, lace trimmed, Flexible Bottom Corsets, value 75c.

49c CHILDREN'S TUB DRESSES 49c

Made of serviceable washable gingham, fine stripes and checks. Regular value 75c.

49c LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS 49c

Made of fine fast dye, black sateen and buttoned in front. Regular value 69c.

98c LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS 98c

The popular Peter Pan and Maud Adams styles in pure linen. Regular value $1.39.

The LAPPIN Store,

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